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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Cities May Clear Slums

Reich and Party Merge in One

Uruguay Sees No Latin Bloc

France Puts Autobus on Rails

De Valera Is to Avoid Belfast

Australia Hunts an Iron Box

THIRTY-SEVEN American cities having more than 250,000 population are asked to enter a race in slum clearance and rehabilitation. The scheme, as announced by D. Knickerbocker Boyd of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is more than a great dream. It sees the cities preparing their own plans for the work and the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation awarding large grants of money to those cities which accumulate the most property at the least cost and make most favorable offers of participation. The President is asked to back the program. Thousands of architects, engineers, technichians, social and civic workers would have immediate employment—This is called the most ambitious public works project ever given serious consideration.

Germany's internal consolidation is advanced tremendously by making the Reich and the National Socialist organization politically the same. On Chancellor Hitler's nomination, President von Hindenburg appoints two National Socialist leaders as Cabinet members without portfolio. They are Rudolf Hess, the Chancellor's deputy party director, and Ernest Roehm, chief of staff of the Storm Troopers. All National Socialists now become official members and supporters of the government. Strict loyalty is demanded. Special courts will mete heavy punishments for any lapse—Thus the Reich achieves what might be called an ideal solidarity.

Uruguay sees 100 delegates from the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere gather at Montevideo for the Seventh Pan-American Conference. Ten foreign ministers grace the meeting. American Secretary of State Hull gives a banquet for Mexican Foreign Secretary Puig Casauranc, allaying the rumor of a bloc by Mexico, Cuba and Haiti to oppose United States policies. By quiet, direct approach the delegates will try to settle the war between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco—And many other less bloody breaches between countries which have only a similar lack of understanding at the base.

France sees the locomotive and automobile end an old rivalry by merging into each other. The State Railways places an order for 250 rail-buses, or automobiles that run on rails, to be delivered during 1934. The rail-bus has shown its entire practicability on a regular run between Paris and Deauville, covering the 138 miles in two hours and three minutes, 35 minutes faster than the express trains. Using the new vehicle between towns and beaches has brought it into instant popularity—The family auto in some sections finds itself badly neglected.

Northern Ireland sees five years more of "resolute, settled government" when the Unionists win overwhelming victory in general elections. President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State is elected by South Down voters to the Belfast Parliament, but will not try to take his seat. De Valera has long denied the legality of the Anglo-Irish treaty, under which he refuses to pay the prescribed annuities—But in running for a Parliament created by that treaty, he appears to reverse himself.

Berlin helps the Anti-Alcohol Society celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. It works not for teetotalism, but to curb abuses. It ascribes 10 per cent of all accidents and 33 per cent of all fatal accidents in Germany to alcohol—Perhaps the United States will consider and prepare.

Bangui, oasis in the Sahara Desert, glows as much with excitement as with heat. The 28 planes of the French Air Corps settle into the quaint town in reaching the farthest point south on their 15,000-mile flight to French Africa. The fliers, losing two planes at the outset, steadied into a superb performance and are carrying home certain novel records for mass flight. General Balbo and the Italian airmada are being eclipsed for distance and in some others ways—But better records still will be set by the Italians or somebody else tomorrow.

Western Australia sees an expedition outfit to search for a mysterious iron box reported by aborigines as lying in the South Australia border wilderness. Sam Hazlitt, who led a previous expedition on which heat and drought forced him to turn his camels back, will have command. The chest may contain the valuable papers of Ludwig Leichardt, German explorer, who undertook to cross the continent in 1846 and vanished. Or it may be some other lost adventurer's hard-won treasure. In any case it is a sufficient bait—Down in the heart we all want to chase the pot of gold at the rainbow's end.

Author and Educator

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Señora de Mendoza

Woman Member of Mexican Delegation to Pan-American Conference.

Americas Ready For Joint Action In Peace Cause

Mexico and United States Start Friendly Move at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 2 (AP)—One hundred delegates, including 10 Foreign Ministers, representing the republics of North, Central and South America, engaged in conversations here, today preparatory to the opening tomorrow of the Seventh Pan-American Conference.

A banquet last night at the hotel occupied by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the United States delegation gave indications of a closer understanding between the two North American Republics of Mexico and the United States.

The Mexican Foreign Secretary, Dr. Puig Casauranc, and the members of his delegation were the guests. The apparently social function served to allay rumors of a purported Spanish-American bloc, which was said in certain channels to include Mexico, Cuba and Haiti.

Monetary and Debt Problems

It was freely admitted that the most difficult problems which the conference would face were those of the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and the monetary and debt situation.

An increasing pressure was seen among the delegates to be crystallizing on behalf of peace in the Chaco, but whether the ticklish subject would ever reach the floor of the conference hall was conjectural.

Two points started the Chaco subject rolling among the delegates; one was Dr. Puig Casaurano's proposal that Bolivia and Paraguay declare a truce for the period of the conference and the other was Mr. Hull's informal suggestion that all delegations work on behalf of a settlement.

Policy of Persuasion

Both the Mexican and United States Secretaries of State feel that the best approach to the Chaco subject is by persuasion of the various foreign ministers outside the conference chambers on the subject, thus preventing a long and probably fruitless wrangle in plenary sessions.

The nations whose foreign ministers are personally in attendance are the United States, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay.

Señor Pierre Paul, delegate from Haiti, said his presence was not justified unless the conference adopts a policy of nonintervention obligatory upon all American states, and that Haiti would offer such a resolution at the earliest opportunity.

The resolution is directed at the United States, it was understood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The Pan-American Conference, which opens tomorrow in Montevideo, Uruguay, will have for its prime objective the preparation of a pact barring future armed conflicts among Latin-American countries.

The agenda, originally drawn up, included discussion on inter-American commercial treaties. The increasing dependence of Latin-American nations upon the northern markets for a wider distribution of raw materials, and the desires of American manufacturers to extend the sales of machinery and automobiles in the South, give to the session particular importance. And while it is realized that commercial pacts cannot be ratified at Montevideo there is the belief that the ground work for closer trade contacts can be laid.

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Things Present

Odell Shepard has a word to say "Deep Thanks for Barns" on the Home Forum page.

The Bookman comments today on the coincidence of American recognition of Russia and the announcing of the bestowal of the Nobel prize to Ivan Bunin, a Russian. "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

The news of the week is graphically portrayed on the World News Map on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Hymnal Notes, and Vocations.

New Gearing Demanded For Law Machine

Mob Violence Outbreaks Stir Cry for Action on Criminal Procedure

Distrust Widespread

Thoroughgoing Reforms in the Methods Now in Use Are Declared Urgent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Recent outbreaks of mob violence coming almost simultaneously in different parts of the United States are giving impetus to the study of the whole subject of criminal procedure now being conducted by the Department of Justice.

A thoroughgoing reform in the methods of criminal procedure is long overdue in the nation, it is contended by many experts here, and whatever abhorrence may be felt as to the lynchings recently reported from California, Maryland and Missouri they reveal unmistakably a widespread popular distrust for the machinery of justice of the most alarming sort.

Indications here are that even those conservative lawyers who have felt up to now that no need existed for changes in legal procedure have been so shocked by the recent expression of mob violence that they will support a re-examination of the whole matter, in order that the law may be vindicated if it actually is efficient, and remedied if it is proved not to be so.

The canvass of legal machinery may be spurred even further by the fact that recent lynchings have had far-reaching political effects. In California the pros and cons of Gov. James Rolph's condonation of the mob murder has brought Mr. Hoover's name once more into the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Uruguay Shortly To Have Monopoly Of Gasoline Trade

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 2 (By U. P.)—An absolute state monopoly of gasoline will shortly be established in Uruguay, it was learned yesterday, completing the already vigorous capture of the petrol market by the State Industrial Enterprise, "ANCAP," the measure will deliver the final blow to the now greatly weakened United States and British oil companies and, it is forecast, assure almost an exclusive market to Russian oil.

Marking another step in the "Fair State Competition" policy of establishing state enterprises alongside of, and under the same open conditions as private companies, the National Administration of Combustibles, Alcohol and Portland—ANCAP—was organized Oct. 15, 1933, immediately took over the monopoly of alcohol, and state petrol pumps and agencies were opened over the whole country. A contract with Russian oil fields was entered into for crude and refined petroleum. Shortly after, the importation and refining of crude petroleum was taken over as a monopoly by ANCAP.

As soon as ANCAP is in the position to refine at least one-half of the total internal gasoline consumption of the country in a new refinery shortly to be erected, the entire petrol industry will become a state monopoly. The foreign companies, now driven to the wall, will close down.

Rails 'Merge' With Highways To End Competition in France

State Railways Order 250 Fast Rail-Buses to Solve Problem of Serious Loss of Passenger and Freight Traffic to Highway Conveyances

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Not unlike the Gingham dog and Calico cat in the nursery rhyme who "ate each other up," the locomotive and the automobile in France are about to end their conflict by the simple process of absorbing each other!

Whether the railroads have adopted the automobile, or that the automobile has succeeded in imposing itself on the railways, is difficult to decide. The important point, however, is that by merging the two means of transportation, the French railway companies are beginning to see their way out of a situation which threatened their very existence; namely, the serious loss of passenger and freight traffic to the trucks and buses of the highways.

The fusion—at least technically—of road and rail in France was formally signalized recently when the State Railways—one of the most important and progressive of the French network—placed an order for 250 rail-buses, or automobiles that run on rails, to be delivered during 1934.

"The rail-bus," declares M. Raoul Dutry, director-general of the State Railways, "has left the realm of experimentation and is now a reality. It has demonstrated its practicability. It can cover the distance between Deauville and Paris (138 miles) in two hours three minutes, a gain of 35 minutes on the fastest train. It is particularly adapted to furnish rapid, frequent and economical transport for short distances.

"A rail-bus is in regular service between Paris and Trouville-Deauville and, on the return trip, between the beaches stretching from Deauville to Cabourg and Paris, or a total daily traction of 600 kilometers (310 miles). Further, a rail-bus runs daily on the Trouville-Deauville-Lisieux line, covering 19 miles in 20 minutes.

"Because of such speeds, also because of intelligently conceived timetables, the rail-bus is beating the automobile in the fight for popular favor. During July, 1933 (with the rail-bus in operation), we sold twice as many tickets as compared with July, 1932, on lines where the rail-bus did not then exist."

Although it is undoubtedly here to stay, and indeed it promises to replace the steam locomotive except for the longer runs, the rail-bus is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Japanese Cabinet Sets Aside Record Sum for 'Defense'

Army and Navy Fall Short of Demands in New Budget

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet agreed to preliminary outlines of the 1934-1935 budget today, allotting the army and navy a total of 938,000,000 yen (about $281,400,000).

This was the largest amount ever set aside for the army and navy in Japan's history and is 44 per cent of the budget total of 2,112,000,000 yen (about $633,600,000).

Still, vernacular newspapers hailed the result as an actual victory for the former Premier Korekiyo Takahashi and the civilian members of the Cabinet backing him in opposition to the huge demands of the Defense ministries.

The Defense estimates were approximately 400,000,000 yen under the original demands, while the rising curve of the Japanese budget's concomitant naval domination and imperial policy of the past biennium turned downward.

The 1933-34 budget totaled 2,309,000,000 yen (about $692,700,000).

Civilian members of the Cabinet viewed as particularly hopeful the fact that the deficit for 1934-35 would be 780,000,000 yen (about $234,000,000), approximately a quarter of a billion yen lower than the 1933-34 deficit. This betterment was largely due to increasing revenues.

The army's appropriation amounted to 450,000,000 yen (about $135,000,000), an increase of 2,000,000 yen. The navy's 488,000,000 yen (about $146,400,000) allotment was an increase of 84,00,000 yen which Admiral Osumi justified as due to the necessity of matching the American navy's $238,000,000 naval construction program.

During the preceding months the war and navy ministers joined forces in their fight for record appropriations, carrying on intensive propaganda campaigns to convince the nation that Japan is without a friend in the world and must prepare to defend herself against any eventuality.

Hopes Expressed For End to Dispute On Boston Police

Lack of Any Action by Governor Viewed as Favorable to Hultman

As Gov. Joseph B. Ely denied published reports that he would take action today on his rumored intention to dismiss Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, friends of the commissioner have been aroused to a hope that the dispute can be resolved in such a way that the commissioner will not be victimized by political expediency.

They state that the Governor lashed into the dormant speakeasy question just on the eve of repeal, in order to take political advantage of a turn in public sentiment against the speakeasy, now that legal liquor is in sight.

The Commissioner, it is maintained, has been supporting Superintendent of Police Martin H. King in a continuous effort to find ways of smashing the speakeasy trade in Boston, to which both are known to be vigorously hostile and unrelenting in their determination to stamp it out.

Therefore, the Commissioner is declared to be the innocent bystander, in danger of suffering from a politically inspired broadside of the Governor, which it is asserted, might have been carried out quietly and with greater efficiency two years ago, had the Governor wished to assume police responsibility.

For these reasons, many who have resented this sudden public attack on the commissioner are today expressing hope that the Governor's refusal to be hurried into any hasty action over the week-end, will result in a termination to the dispute which will be equitable to both sides.

It is understood at the State House, however, that the indictment of the Boston police force which has come through the more impersonal channels of the Crime Commission's report, cannot be overestimated in importance.

The question of the competance of the present police administration is unquestionably challenged by this report, since it declares the existence of police collusion with the underworld of which the police officials deny the existence.

It is considered quite possible, therefore, that a quiet and thorough investigation of the police authority, of quite a different order than suggested by the Governor's statement, will take place under the auspices of the Legislature. It would be questioned whether or not corrupt practices are being carried on generally which the guilty persons have managed to conceal from what is declared to be the undoubted integrity of the authorities.

In the meanwhile, reports from the night-club district last evening indicate that the Commissioner's swift moves have seriously impaired the illicit liquor business of the chartered clubs. The Commissioner has won a first major triumph in the courts by a decision which supports his authority to place men continuously inside as well as outside these places.

Although this hastily organized offensive got off to a bad start with unsuccessful raids, it appears to be becoming more successful in damaging the self-styled impregnable clubs than was thought possible.

Food Board Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—Under the auspices of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, a committee has been formed to look after the food supply of the province and to make storages in the event of emergency. Notification has been sent to the county governments instructing them to afford every facility for the transit of rice and foodstuffs to or through their territory.

Living in Make-Believe World Mankind Tunes Ear to Reality

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—Dwelling in a world of "make-believe" instead of reality, mankind has not yet even fully heard the opening theme of the great symphony of being, in which every note speaks truth, beauty, goodness and harmony, it was declared by a prominent mathematician and educator here yesterday.

In addressing the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, Inc., Dr. Charles S. Slichter, dean of the graduate school of the University of Wisconsin, turned the gaze of the educators far beyond the limited, and, to use his own words, "artificially built up" concept of the physical sciences to an entirely different world of truth and reality.

To discover this world, Dr. Slichter said, it is necessary to go far deeper than the physical sciences are able to go.

"Who would not believe," he said, "that a Great Presence is mindful of the orbits of life; that there always exists a best way and many less perfect ways, and that the Great Presence would guide and shield the orbits of life in the ways that are best and lead them more and more to a perfect purpose."

On the surface of things, Dr. Slichter said, "we see prejudice and ugliness and pain and suffering and wickedness. But Blake would say, 'Go deeper, go deeper, into the nature of things, and there is music everywhere'." He referred to the mystic poet, William Blake (1757-1827).

"This saying of Blake," he continued, "goes to the root of things as no dictum of natural science possibly can. It is indeed hard to believe—it implies so much. It means that if we go deep enough, there is truth everywhere; it means that if we go deep enough, there is beauty everywhere; it means that if we go deep enough, there is goodness everywhere; it means that if we go deep enough, there is harmony everywhere."

Because the world of physical science, Dr. Slichter said, is by its very nature an artificially built-up and make-believe world, the best that it can do is to direct the gaze toward the world of reality and truth, and to realize that even so it does not possess the only approach to reality.

Dr. Charles A. Stone of the University of Chicago, president of the association, envisaged a new era of education, developing through the motion picture, the radio and television, in which the world will become one great university and every man a student. This does not mean, he said, doing away with schools and teachers, but augmenting their efforts with all the aids available.

In a paper which listed what appeared to him as indications of declining quality of schooling due to the depression, such as increase in size of classes, decrease in amount of laboratory work, lowered standards for teachers in order to obtain their services more cheaply, and use of makeshift school equipment, Dr. Francis D. Curtis of the University of Michigan said that only the public was to blame.

Federal Help Asked in Civic Slum Reform

Replanning of 37 Cities Urged as Result of Nation-Wide Survey

Jobs for Thousands

CWA Would Be in Charge and Municipalities Compete With Master Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Simultaneous replanning of 37 American cities which have populations in excess of 250,000 should be undertaken immediately by the Civil Works Administration, according to Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects in a report on a nation-wide survey of slum clearance made public today.

Mr. Boyd proposes a competition among these cities, each of them to prepare a "master plan" for slum clearance and rehabilitation and the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation to award grants of money to the cities which accumulate the most property for the least cost and make the most favorable offers for participation.

Thousands of architects, engineers, technicians, and social and civic workers would have immediate employment in developing these plans and thousands of others would be engaged in carrying out one of the most ambitious public works projects which has ever been contemplated, he says.

Mr. Boyd proposes that President Roosevelt call the nation to back the program, submerging private real estate interests in collective ownership and replanning. Each property owner who acceded to the plan could be given some such signia as the Blue Eagle of the National Recovery Administration, and recalcitrant owners would be coerced by public appeals to patriotism.

Each locality would be asked to consider its own traditions, protect its historical or architectural associations, eliminate "blighted areas" and consider every economic aspect of city development, including local and regional transportation.

The cities included in Mr. Boyd's plan are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Washington, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Newark, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Rochester, Jersey City, Louisville, Portland, Ore., Houston, Toledo, Columbus, Denver, Oakland St. Paul, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Akron, Memphis, and Providence.

'Tin Lizzie' of Air Can Fold its Wings And Taxi Homeward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Airplanes which may be taxied from the neighborhood landing field to one's own garage and which cost not more than $700 are not nearly so remote as they sound.

Their feasibility has been thoroughly tested by Prof. J. W. Miller of the department of aeronautical engineering of the University of Washington, and the recent announcement from the department of air regulation of the Department of Commerce that a survey will be made of potential buyers of such a plane brings them so much nearer to realization.

A plane had been developed by Professor Miller with an over-all length of 21 feet and with folding wings so that it can be taxied, with the propeller idle, on an ordinary road and kept in a garage 26 feet long. The operating cost of this plane is said to be only two cents a mile. It holds two people.

Landing fields could be erected along the highway, according to the plan of Professor Miller, or in strategic locations in city or could be small community fields. From these fields, the private flyer would simply "fold his wings" and taxi home, on his own power.

The Idaho plan where airways follow the lines of the highways with emergency landings every 15 miles is recommended as a good idea for other states which would encourage the private flyer.

Calm Days Ahead

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press

Viscount Craigavon

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland Well Satisfied With Election.

Belfast Premier Sees Five Years Of Settled Rule

But Gain by Republicans May Affect Politics in Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELFAST, Dec. 2—Five more years of a "resolute settled government" was the comment of the Prime Minister, Viscount Craigavon, on the Northern Ireland general election in which the Unionists were victorious before a single vote was cast.

Altogether 52 seats were to be filled. Unionists were unopposed in 27 districts and the Nationalists in six.

As to contested seats chief significance is seen here in the unexpected victory of the Republican candidate in South Armagh where Mr. P. J. Maclogan polled more votes than both his Nationalist opponents put together.

Here in Belfast the Republicans registered further striking success by polling as many as 4650 votes against the leader of the Nationalists, Mr. Devlin, who retained his seat by a majority of 2761 compared with more than 6000 against the Unionist candidate at the last election.

De Valera Polled 7404 Votes

These are achievements which it is held more than wipe out Republican defeat in County Down where Mr. Eamon de Valera, unattached, obtained 7404 votes compared to only 622 cast for the Republican, Mr. McGrath.

In the last Parliament both these seats were held by the Nationalists whose effective strength in the Ulster Parliament is now reduced to nine.

Both Mr. de Valera and Mr. Maclogan announce their intention of not taking their seats. But it is pointed out that merely by standing for election they have acknowledged the legal validity of the northern Parliament and thus of the partition of Ireland.

Particular significance is attached to the Republicans' candidature in this connection, because they have hitherto refused to contest seats in the Free State on the grounds that they do not acknowledge the legality of the Anglo-Irish treaty. But it was the Anglo-Irish treaty which gave Northern Ireland the right to contract out from the Free State Parliament and have a Parliament of its own.

Labor Wins Back Seat

Some observers therefore predict that after their striking success in the North, Republicans will decide to take part in the next Free State election, especially as the oath of allegiance to King George has now been eliminated from the Free State Constitution. This, it is acknowledged on all sides, would have an incalculable effect on the political situation in the Free State.

The only other change registered here compared with the last election is Labor won back one of the two seats it lost on that occasion to the Unionists. The result in Queens University, Belfast, will not be declared until Tuesday, but it is generally anticipated that three Unionists and one Independent Unionist will be elected.

Mysterious Chest Lying in Desert Goal of New Australian Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—An attempt is shortly to be made to locate an old iron box that, according to the aboriginals, has lain in a dreary uninhabited land on the border of Western and South Australia never visited by whites and rarely by black, the relic of some early exploration of the country. It is surmised that the box contains the papers of Ludwig Leichardt, the German explorer who started from Queensland in 1846 to cross the continent from east to west and who has never been heard of since.

A plane had been developed by Professor Miller with an over-all length of 21 feet and with folding wings so that it can be taxied, with the propeller idle, on an ordinary road and kept in a garage 26 feet long. The operating cost of this plane is said to be only two cents a mile. It holds two people.

Landing fields could be erected along the highway, according to the plan of Professor Miller, or in strategic locations in city or could be small community fields. From these fields, the private flyer would simply "fold his wings" and taxi home, on his own power.

The Idaho plan where airways follow the lines of the highways with emergency landings every 15 miles is recommended as a good idea for other states which would encourage the private flyer.

Reich Merged As Unit With Hitler's Party

Two National Socialist Chiefs Named Ministers Without Portfolio

Discipline Intensified

Special Court to Act Upon Cases of Party Members and Storm Troopers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 2—Germany's internal consolidation has been advanced tremendously by a decree making the Reich and the National Socialist organization politically one and the same.

Two of the principal National Socialist leaders become Reich Ministers Without Portfolio. The National Socialist Party now becomes a "corporation" in the corporative state of the Third Reich.

A special judiciary will control the arrest and detention of party members and Storm Troopers in cases of violation of duty against the National Socialist organization or an attack upon its general order and discipline. Such punishments will be additional to those imposed by the ordinary law courts. Public authorities, especially the police and courts, are instructed to coöperate closely with those National Socialist institutions intrusted with disciplinary measures.

Hitler's Nominees Appointed

As a guarantee this new close cooperation between the Reich and the National Socialist organization, Herr Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's deputy as leader of the party, and Herr Ernst Roehm, chief of the general staff of the National Socialist Storm Troopers, were yesterday appointed by President Von Hindenburg on Herr Hitler's suggestion as Reich Ministers Without Portfolio.

Herr Hess served 7½ months' imprisonment with Herr Hitler in the Landsberg fortress for participation in the Munich putsch 10 years ago. Since 1925 he has been Herr Hitler's deputy as leader of the National Socialist Party.

Herr Roehm had been an officer in the Bavarian infantry before he served in the World War, after which he went to Bolivia in 1928 as military instructor, returning two years later to become chief of the Storm Troopers' general staff.

The step now taken may be said to complete the development begun six months ago with abolition of all the Bourgeois and Marxist Parties, making way for complete annihilation of a party state.

Under such circumstances it is maintained it was "illogical that the National Socialist Party should exist side by side with and in any way independent of the State." Its only alternative was, therefore, that the party and the Reich become one.

Absolute Discipline Demanded

The effect of this decree will undoubtedly show itself in even stronger disciplinary measures by the party and Storm Troop authorities against dissention and unruliness. The desire for absolute discipline has been continuously growing during the past few months.

The Nov. 12 elections granted the National Socialists such an overwhelming majority that it is clear that any new disorders would react detrimentally to this party.

The secret police of Prussia, according to Minister-President Goering's order, have also been reorganized since the last election and this has shown that a new epoch has begun in which new methods are demanded. The secret police will probably take over the duties which the political police have hitherto performed under the Ministry of the Interior.

Service in the National Socialist Storm Troops is the duty of all, according to the proclamation of the leader of the German "Studentschaften," the official body of students. This proclamation also adds that no leader of any official student group will be appointed unless he had done such service and equipped himself worthily as becomes a fighter.

Black Marble Quarry Is Opened in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Shenandoah Valley now is beginning to supply black marble wainscoting and terrazzo floors for many public buildings in the United States.

For years Belgium has supplied this country with most of the black marble for these purposes. The only competition came from a black marble quarry in Arkansas. On the outskirts of Harrisonburg, Va., another black marble deposit was uncovered some time ago. Tests and analyses by the Bureau of Standards and by chemists in American universities indicate that the black marble from the new quarries is as good as, if not superior to, the Belgian variety.

As a result of the tests, contracts have been received to provide black marble for the Department of Justice building and the Supreme Court building in Washington, the Federal Customs building at New Bern, N. C., the St. Louis Customs building, and other federal structures. Geologists declare the newly found deposits will supply the need of America for a generation, if not longer.

English Teachers Urge Elevation Of Radio Standards

Propose Endowment for Bringing Out Best in Radiocasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2—Steps were taken to "guide radio from tawdry and sensational tendencies," at the closing sessions here of the National Council of Teachers of English. It was proposed to establish an endowment fund and to carry on nation-wide experiments to bring out the best thought for radio as an adjunct to classroom teaching.

Of fundamental importance was the conviction that youth of tomorrow will have more influence in elevating the standards of radiocasting than any other agency.

Mr. Raymond Knight, radiocaster, told the conference group which launched the movement, "to avoid the worst and adopt the best in radio entertainment;" that it was not necessary to excite and frighten children in order to attract their attention; that young people are more responsive to joyous and heroic situations than they are to dark plots and gun-play. They want their characters to be real, honest and courageous, he said.

Mr. Max J. Herzberg, Newark, N. J., conference chairman, added that experience has shown that adults can, and do, profitably indulge in the same elevating entertainment that pleases their children.

"The best radio program it is possible to devise is the one that can be listened to with satisfaction by both young and old," he said.

Mr. Herzberg believes the day is not far distant when much that is vulgar and undesirable will be eliminated from the air and that the purifying impulse will come from youth demanding clean entertainment.

Miss Vida R. Sutton of the National Broadcasting Company, explaining the many fine things being done to hook up the radio with the classroom, said that unfortunately some of the best educational radiocasts come when mothers are busiest and children are in school, while the worst are on the air during the hours of leisure in the home.

She foresaw a reversal of this condition as soon as the influence for more wholesome entertainment outweighs the lower forms of commercialism. Incidentally, she gave the very encouraging information that every normal person can have an agreeable radio voice.

Prof. F. H. Lumley, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University, spoke of experiments in his State showing the influence of radio upon the French pronunciation of high school pupils. He said they showed greater improvement in both connected speech and vowel sounds than pupils hearing only the classroom teacher.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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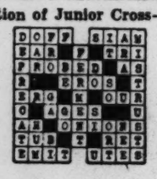

Firemen Rebuild Toys For Gifts in Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

High Point, N. C.

WITH reconstructed and reconditioned toys piled high around them, the firemen of High Point this year have resumed their practice of fixing toys.

Persons having broken toys are requested to send them to fire headquarters, where they will be thoroughly repaired, repainted, restuffed or put through any other process that will make them usable and fit for distribution among children who, otherwise, would be disappointed on Christmas. Last year, the firemen of High Point put thousands of toys, including dolls, velocipedes, wagons, skates and many other toys, in good condition, following a precedent set several years prior to that time.

Drugs of Orient Menace World Control Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The greatest menace to efforts to stamp out the illicit use of narcotics now comes from the Orient, where the manufacture of drugs is being pushed under Japanese auspices in Manchuria, Jehol and adjoining regions of Japan's leased territory in China, according to Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, president of the World Narcotic Defense Association.

At the sixth annual meeting of the organization at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday, Captain Hobson reported that since the Geneva Convention limiting manufacture and controlling distribution of narcotic drugs went into effect on July 9, 1933, racketeering in drugs had received great impetus.

The price of morphine, which in the legitimate trade is from $8 to $10 an ounce, has soared in the illicit trade to $150 an ounce and more, he said. He urged increases in federal appropriations for law enforcement to make it possible for the Government to combat smuggling of drugs into the United States and illicit practices in the domestic field.

Adoption of the uniform state law for the control of narcotics is urgently needed in order to bring the full police powers of state and federal governments into complete accord, Captain Hobson said. At present, 40 states in the Union must take action in order to place the United States in a reasonable condition of defense against the narcotic evil, he said.

Our states, among them New York, New Jersey and Florida, have already adopted the uniform state law; two—Texas and Oklahoma—have legislation that is equivalent to the uniform law, and two—California and Pennsylvania—have had good laws on the subject for some years, he said.

The pressure resulting from the enforcement of the Geneva convention is bringing about increase in the efforts of persons who are seeking new permits to manufacture and import morphine, he continued, adding that the association has gone on record as opposing strongly the granting of new licenses.

Among the group which supported Captain Hobson's opposition to the new licenses at the recent hearing in Washington were Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol U. S. N., retired, vice-president of the association; Rear Admiral Charles E. Riggs, U. S. N., retired; Col. Patrick J. Hurley, formerly Secretary of War, and Col. James Morse, head of the United States Flag Association.

May Advance Gas Price

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Oil trade circles hear that an advance of a cent a gallon in retail gasoline may soon be made over a fairly wide territory along the Atlantic seaboard. The "tighter" oil situation created by code restrictions on output, refining, and storage is being reflected in higher prices for oil products.

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for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
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De Valera Gets Seat in Ulster In New Election

Voting, However, Is Setback for Forces Aiming at All-Ireland State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Dec. 1—The general election yesterday, intended, it is said, to show Mr. Eamon de Valera that Ulster has no intention of joining the 26 counties of the Free State in declaring a republic of all Ireland has so far favored this purpose to the extent of yielding 31 seats to the Nationalists and only one to the Republicans, but Mr. de Valera was himself elected to a seat from South Down.

The result is a severe disappointment for the Government's opponents who had expected that the new register of voters just coming into force would show a swing of public opinion against the Government.

In any case, however, the term of the outgoing Parliament would have expired next May and it is unusual for a Parliament to last out its full term.

Republicans in Northern Ireland, who form a section of the Nationalist population, have been anxious for the election of Mr. de Valera and other members of the party to the Northern Parliament as a demonstration of "the unity" of Ireland. A group of these put up a number of candidates who announced their intention not to participate in any parliament which is not that of "a free and independent Irish nation." But the intervention of Republican candidates, as for as observers here can discern, has not materially affected the result.

Mr. de Valera, however, announced emphatically that his party—Fianna Fail—had no intention of putting forward candidates in the election.

The first step toward national unity, he said, was to get substantial agreement on policy among those in the six northern counties who opposed the partition of Ireland. "Fianna Fail has never attempted to force its views upon the Nationalists of the six counties," the Free State President declared.

While Free State leaders are pressing their desire for a united Ireland before declaring the country an Irish Republic completely independent from the British Empire, Ulster Unionists can see no hope for prosperity in such an act. Two islands in such close proximity as Great Britain and Ireland could never permanently be other than a single economic unit, according to Mr. H. M. Pollock, Northern Ireland Minister of Finance, addressing a gathering of business men in Belfast at the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Trade. The Free State, he declared, would eventually be glad to enter into economic union with great Britain.

The general election is expected to be followed by a renewed vote of confidence in the present Government's policy of maintaining the present economic union between Great Britain and the six northern counties. Not only the Unionists but a substantial proportion of the Nationalists still prefer a free entry into the British market, rather than to go "into the economic wilderness of an Irish Republic."

Boston Art Notes

Sears Gallagher

More and more does water color gain ascendancy among Boston painters. Is it choice or economy? Whatever the motive, we find at every turn that aquarelle replaces oils, for better or for worse. There is no doubt that added concentration has been bringing more out of this medium, which was hitherto secondary.

As Bostonians employ water color, it becomes an effective instrument of Impressionism. No definitive lines give shape to details, no modulated colors project the planes more deeply into space. There are suggestions merely of directions, of local tones, of atmospheric qualities; the strokes are spare though telling. It is easy to drop into the pitfall of superficial rendering when resorting to this method.

One of the better exponents is Mr. Sears Gallagher, whose water colors are now to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists. He is better known to us for his scenic portrayals of the mountains of New Hampshire, and the rocky coast of Maine. Mr. Gallagher experiences the beauty of New England in an almost objective manner, aware of its strange combination of grandeur and quaintness.

There are scenes of autumn in which the opulent colors of the foliage are foil to the austere blue mountains. There are views of Monhegan seen in an envelope of fog. Chocorua is portrayed at several angles, bordered with the multihued foliage, reflected in a still lake.

New subjects are those of Florida. Mr. Gallagher has painted, in smaller scale, a number of scenes of the seashore with bathers. They are marked by their great simplicity. There are few washes of color and yet great stretches of sand and water are seen under the strong sunlight. Other subjects are the palms and oleander and Bougainvillæa. Although Mr. Gallagher applies the same technical discipline, the southern scenes have the warmth and verdure of the tropics. Florida and New England are quite different subjects; the artist must lend himself to the distinctions of each to portray them authentically. D. A.

Ships Scurry for Berths

MONTREAL, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Department of Railways and Canals has temporarily rescinded the order closing the canals between Montreal and Lake Ontario, scheduled for midnight, Nov. 30, and 21 steamers hurried to get out of the Soulanges Canal yesterday. Cold weather and occasional flurries of snow descended on the St. Lawrence River, and ships scurried for the sea or made preparations for winter berthing.

'Why, Alfred!'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Moving Toward New Plan For Stabilization

Expected to Be Pegged Gold Price and Some Outlet for Silver

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—In response to a small but significant increase in the value of the dollar abroad over the holiday, the RFC price for American gold was today advanced above $34 for the first time, to $34.01, which is 8 cents above Wednesday's price.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, and as a result of a series of monetary deliberations with his chief advisers, President Roosevelt was believed to be advancing toward an important dual stroke of policy. He is seen to be driving the dollar again downward until it enters the range within which it can be steadied, and to be balancing this step with a political concession to silver—a concession which would satisfy all those who oppose his approach toward stabilization.

The kind of steadying that President Roosevelt contemplates, and which was described in this correspondence two weeks ago when the dollar first entered the desired range, is authoritatively announced to the nation by Prof. Raymond Moley today. Speaking as a close White House confidant, and through the chief administration publicity organ, Today, Professor Moley writes:

Sees Degree of Stability

"The time will soon be here when the Administration will probably reduce the fluctuation of gold prices within a very limited range. This does not mean stabilization in the hard and fast sense, nor does it mean stabilization by international agreement. It simply means the adoption of a limited area of fluctuation which is fairly well known to the world at large."

To reach this desired area, naturally the RFC has to keep on pushing the dollar downward, despite its palpable desire to guard the bond market and general financial confidence in expectation of the Dec. 15 refinancing.

But widespread conviction that the dollar was entering an area of steadiness would manifestly give the bond market all desired resilience, and probably put the Dec. 15 refinancing over with a bang. The only difficulty inherent in keeping the dollar within a specified range without full return to the gold standard and international stabilization would be the appreciating effects of the returning tide of American capital.

With any assurance of steadying or stability, there is no doubt that money would pour back home into the United States, and such a demand for dollars would speedily shoot the currency upward out of the desired range of depreciation unless heroic measures were taken to keep it down.

May Resume London Buying

One essential measure of depreciation, which may even be necessary within the next few days, would be more gold buying abroad. At its first attempt more than two weeks ago, this policy speedily drove the dollar to its lowest level—or appeared to do so. But both domestic and foreign gold buying might almost be called economic fictions, for the amount of gold which changes hands has become almost negligible, and it is the official intent behind the price-fixing which drives the currency up or down.

If not the full details of the President's new plans for the currency, at least a defense of his policies, is expected to be presented to the people soon. Today at the White House it was predicted by an informed authority that Mr. Roosevelt's scheduled address next Wednesday before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ might see a currency pronouncement.

Something for Silver

To balance any steps toward a steadier currency which may be under preparation, President Roosevelt is expected to do "something for silver." Likeliest gift to the wide and powerful Congressional forces which for one reason or another are sponsors of silver is a purchasing plan much like the gold-buying. But it would be carried out for the purpose of acquiring greater silver stocks against which new silver certificates could be issued—the kind of small denomination bills which John and Jane Jones habitually carry and use in their shopping without realizing that not gold but silver stands behind them.

An increase in these certificates, while highly gratifying alike to silver sponsors and to those urging an expansion of the currency, would not be inflation in the generally accepted definition. For inflation is taken to mean "an expansion of the currency beyond its established metallic base." With the broadening of the metallic base through purchase of silver, a greater currency issue would be possible without resort to printing-press inflation.

At the same time and through one of the less explicable singularities of American politics, many Congressmen would be delighted. The silver industry probably stands inferior to the peanut industry in extent of invested capital and annual output, yet it sways Congress.

Wants Revitalized Asia

Its latest apostle is Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, who in a reply today to Mr. James P. Warburg, New York banker, and former Administration adviser, urges remonetization of silver as a means of reviving purchasing power among submerged hundreds of millions in Asia. Replying to Mr. Warburg's plan for revaluation of the dollar in terms of a "modernized gold standard," Senator Borah declares that the agreement with Great Britain which Mr. Warburg postulated would be far beyond possibility, and that the plan itself protracts the present period of uncertainty.

The Idaho leader's statement shows, however, the firmness with which insurgent Republicans stand behind the President, not to mention the broad Left wing opinion in his own party. It indicates that on currency at least the President's policy is applauded by some of the most powerful influences in Congress. For this reason a concession to silver—which, after all, needs relief as badly as cotton, and corn, hogs—becomes inescapable for the President. It is, moreover, an easy concession which may have collateral benefits of its own.

Thus a dual financial policy shapes up in the White House councils as the President calls his advisers to Warm Springs—a typically Rooseveltian policy, and one which the country manifestly awaits with impatience.

California Board Aids Water Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Dec. 2—The Bakersfield Realty Board, under the leadership of Mr. Edward A. Kelly, has inaugurated a comprehensive publicity campaign in favor of the great Central Valley Water Project, which is to be acted upon by the voters of California at a special election, Dec. 19.

The realty board plans to enlist the support of 1500 real estate, civic, and service organizations of California. The statement from the local group, which will be broadcast throughout the State, emphasizes the fact that the project will result in a threefold benefit to the people of California by bringing an adequate supply of water to the fertile but thirsty lands of the interior valleys, by providing an increased supply of electric power at lesser cost, and by insuring three years of employment to 25,000 men.

In undertaking this publicity program the action of the realty board carries the approval of the board of engineers of rivers and harbors, United States War Department and several federal, state and civic groups. For the completion of the water project $170,000,000 in federal aid is available without cost to the citizens of California. The plan for financing provides for self-liquidation of this amount.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins DEC. 11
Join Our 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Liquor Advertising On Poster Billboards Banned by 'Ad' Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—Advertising of whisky and other spirituous liquors, banned five years before national prohibition, will not be allowed to come back on outdoor poster billboards, controlled by members of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, despite repeal of national prohibition, it is stated at the organization's headquarters here. This organization, which is a trade organization of outdoor advertising companies, controls through its members about 85 per cent of all the outdoor advertising of the country.

Poster billboards are those on which paper posters are used to display commercial advertising, as distinguished from painted signboards. About 65 or 75 per cent of all the outdoor signboards are of the poster rather than the painted type, it is stated.

When the question of liquor advertising came up at the recent meeting of the association at Louisville, the members declined to discuss the matter, thereby allowing to stand just as it had been since 1915 the resolution which put a stop to acceptance of liquor advertising for poster billboards by members of the association.

This resolution, however, does not affect electric signs or painted display boards, it is pointed out. The reason for this is that the ruling was adopted in 1915 by the poster billboard men before they merged with the painted sign interests into the present organization. Also it does not prohibit the acceptance of beer advertising.

Four Closed Banks To Pay $1,600,000

Dividends totaling $1,600,000 to 30,000 depositors in four closed banks in Massachusetts, made possible through loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were authorized yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge Fred T. Field. In making the announcement, Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, said he expected the money to be released within the next few weeks.

Brockton Trust Company will pay a 25 per cent dividend of about $330,000 to 5000 depositors; Medford Trust Company, 25 per cent, giving about $875,000 to 13,000 depositors; Revere Trust Company, 20 per cent, or nearly $180,000, to 6000 depositors; Salem Trust Company, 25 per cent, or about $225,000, to 6000 depositors.

for Christmas
WOMEN'S Imported Kid Gloves
$2.95
Slip-on style, pique-sewn, with Paris point backs. Choose from brown, beige, black, and black sewn white. Sizes 6 to 7½. Street floor.
R. H. Stearns Company
Boston

Presidential Party Packs For Return to White House

Mrs. Roosevelt Surprised by Husband's Driving Over to Hear Her Speak to District Federation of Women's Clubs

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt prepared today for a departure from his "other home" here for Washington, silent and apparently satisfied with the trend of his disputed monetary program.

A revival of reports from abroad about understandings between the United States and Great Britain on money and of new proposals for stabilization of the currency in the international exchanges brought only smiles and silence here—and no interpretations.

Today was packing-up day at the Little White House. Tomorrow the President starts for Washington, arriving there late Monday morning.

Sunny Weather

In his two weeks here he has enjoyed perfect weather, warm and a bright sun almost every day. He also has enjoyed about as much freedom and relaxation as a President is ever able to get. Incidentally he has kept in close contact with national affairs over the telephone and telegraph and through his cabinet officers who called. But only urgent business was transacted and he gave particular attention to seeing to it that his government aids got some of the vacation he is enjoying.

The President has reappointed Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Massachusetts as chairman of the Tariff Commission for a term of one year.

He Hears Her Finish

The President turned one of those surprises yesterday which delight the public and give his secret service men the jitters.

It was while Mrs. Roosevelt was speaking at an out-of-door gathering sponsored by the Fourth District Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Engrossed in her call for women to aid women in finding jobs, the crowd of 3000-odd failed to notice the little car with top laid back which drove up unobtrusively and stopped at the outskirts.

It was not until Mrs. Roosevelt ended her speech and stepped from the platform saying, "My husband is waiting for me," that the crowd noticed the slouch-hatted, gray-suited occupant of the automobile was the President. There was an immediate swarm of people about the car which kept Mrs. Roosevelt from reaching it and she walked from the speaking grounds to meet him later.

The President wore a wide grin when his presence was discovered, and waved his hat and shook a few hands as the crowd pressed about him.

Changed His Plans

Officers finally managed to clear a path through which he had to drive slowly to avoid running down those eager to get near him and he went on to a flag dedication, smiling and waving his hat. He had changed his plans at the last minute, and decided to run over and pick up Mrs. Roosevelt where she was speaking.

It wasn't the President's first unexpected appearance at an unexpected place. The town of Warm Springs is always being a little astonished by him driving up to a drug store in the center of the village for an ice cream cone, or scudding through the streets headed for a drive over Pine Mountain, or an informal call at this or that place. His secret service men try to stay with him but sometimes he slips away and makes his excursions alone.

Irish Party Claims Seized Guns 'Planted'

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 (AP)—The cry "frame-up!" was raised by the United Ireland Party today in reply to the Government's charge that arms and ammunition were found in the headquarters and homes of members.

If the charge is true, members of the so-called blue-shirted party asserted, then the alleged confiscated instruments of combat were "planted."

Mr. E. J. Cronin, aggressive general secretary, was particularly emphatic when police told him they had discovered ammunition in the auxiliary headquarters used by the United Ireland Party and the Young Ireland youth movement.

"I accuse you or your agents of putting them there," Mr. Cronin told police. Seizures here and in about a dozen other towns in a series of sudden raids yesterday consisted mainly of allegedly treasonable documents.

Law School Found Facing New Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2—The law schools of the United States must assist in training men who can cope with the intricate problems which have come with the increased public control of business, says Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School in his annual report today to Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university.

The nationwide crisis has called for speedy and drastic action by the Government to save the industrial system, the report says, and this action has created problems which will need for their solution years of great effort by trained minds.

The inauguration of the new law-business course by Yale and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is of special importance, in view of the combination of law and business now being effected, according to Dean Clark.

Birthday Observed in Air

WESTBURY, N. Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—Mr. J. Philip Roman, former Maryland State Attorney celebrated his sixty-third birthday yesterday by passing the Department of Commerce tests for a private airplane pilot's license. Mr. Roman, a lawyer of Cumberland, Md., flew here from Roosevelt Field to visit boyhood scenes.

for Christmas
Kayser Milanese Panties and Bloomers
$1.50 each
There's no nicer underwear of this type. Panties with yoke top and banded legs. Regulation bloomers. Peach and pink. Sizes 5, 6, 7. Street floor.
R. H. Stearns Company
Boston

for Christmas
Tots' Wool Sweaters
$2.25
Slip-overs with a hand-knit look. Trimmed with hand-embroidered or cross-stitched flowers or animals. Pink, yellow, blue, white, green, red, navy. 2 to 6. Fifth floor.
R. H. Stearns Company
Boston

The Animal Rescue League
51 Carver Street, Boston
31st Christmas Fair
COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM
December 4 and 5 — Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M.
10 A. M. to 9 P. M. — Afternoon Tea 4 to 5:30 P. M.
We need your help! May we have it?

Australia Charges United States With Dumping of Wheat

Local Growers Indignant at Being Cut Off From Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Much indignation has been aroused among Australian wheat growers and shippers by reports that the United States is dumping subsidized wheat in markets of the Orient at bargain prices. As a result of this move by America, there has been no demand in China and Japan for Australian wheat. This country in the last two or three years had built up a substantial market in these countries and the United States' action, it is claimed here, tends to undermine Australian wheat shippers' hold on the Orient markets. The Commonwealth Government has protested to Washington through its High Commissioner in London, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, and the explanation given to the latter is regarded here as unsatisfactory.

It is primarily claimed by Australian wheat growers and shippers that the United States action is a contravention of the international agreement of the four large wheat-exporting countries to limit their exports.

A circular published by the Bank of New South Wales points out that Australia only achieved progress from the depths of the slump by prodigious efforts to increase production and the margin between her exports and imports, and refusal to be led into schemes of Government planning, withholding, or "orderly marketing," such as led to the American unsalable surplus. It emphasizes that this policy was responsible for Australia insisting that the wheat agreement should be limited to two years. It adds: "It is doubted whether the authors of the agreement will be satisfied to make it temporary. The North American countries allied themselves with western European nations to force through the agreement. The general conclusion, therefore, is that attempts will be made to extend the agreement beyond the two years for which it was made. The prospect is one of ruthless pressure for wheat markets. In wheat growing, our geographical position may well prove an advantage in an internationalism of the Pacific basin. If the north Atlantic turns away from us, there are other and nearer markets in which we can make our footing sure by trade reciprocity."

Copley-Plaza
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The Finest in Men's Furnishings

Stetson Hats — Fownes Gloves
Manhattan Shirts, Fine Neckwear

DOWNTOWN—104 Boylston Street, Boston
Next to Colonial Theatre
UPTOWN—16 Huntington Avenue
At Copley Square

THE HOUSE OF ART

Jade Trees
Real Stone
$6.50 Pr.

Bags, Semi-Precious Jewelry and Objets D'Art
An excellent variety of Gifts from $1.00 to $10.00
OPEN EVENINGS Until Christmas

THE HOUSE OF ART
360 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

The Trousseau House of Boston

Rewards . . .

for early CHRISTMAS Shoppers

Hand-made LINGERIE

exclusive designs chosen for fastidious tastes . . . at PRICES that will justiy your fondest hopes

SPECIAL group of GOWNS sketched left . . . $7.50

Slip and Pantie Sets $12.00
Velvet Bed Jacket $16.50
Quilted Satin Cape $12.50

Slumber pillow covers complete with Monograms each $1.00
Satin Mules . . . $5.50
Lame d'Orsays . . $9

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street

Long-Controlled Election Ballots Burn in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 2 (AP)—Angered by the action of the Sixth District Democratic Executive Committee, controlled by Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, to force upon them next Tuesday the election of a Congressional representative without holding a primary, anti-Long politicians of the Sixth District today took up arms against the move and were told that the challenge would be met.

In East and West Feliciana Parishes the antagonists of Senator Long seized the "official" ballots sent for the election and applied the torch to them in the courthouse squares. They branded the called election as a confiscation of the rights of the people and decreed that it should not be held, but Senator Long from his hotel quarters in New Orleans declared "that election will be held" and that it will be held "fairly and honorably and the good manhood and womanhood will be protected in expressing their voice."

There was only one name printed on the ballots that were burned. That was the name of Mrs. Bolivar E Kemp, widow of the Sixth District Representative who passed on last June.

Ten persons opposed to Senator Long obtained an injunction to restrain the placing of Mrs. Kemp's name on the ballot as the Democratic nominee and later nine of 10 parishes, exclusive of the Felicianas, obtained from the courts injunctions restraining distribution of the ballots for Tuesday's election.

Singer 'Made Good'; Visits Home Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—The saying, "The home-town boy made good," was recently exemplified in the appearance here of Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, American baritone, before a large audience of his friends and admirers. Here in Bakersfield Mr. Tibbett lived as a boy. He said, "I like remembering my childhood days here, the trees, the irrigation ditches where I swam and the arc light at Nineteenth and K Streets where I used to play."

The modest nature of the musician was revealed in an informal talk he gave to 1100 Kern County teachers at the local high school auditorium. He said "No person is a great personage through his own efforts alone. He always owes a great deal to others. You are the people behind the scenes who are responsible for the future and the education of the great men and women of the coming generation."

Mr. Tibbett has a heavy schedule this season, singing 37 operas and giving 42 concerts throughout the United States. When it is known that 400 cities have made applications for his appearance, his hometown feels particularly fortunate in being included in the 42 engagements.

Newfoundland Ends Parliament Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2 (AP)—The final session of Parliament under the old régime in Newfoundland was held yesterday, although the official closing of the Legislature is set for today. The island now turns toward a new order, at least for a time, and the system of government by commission, controled by Britain, will come into being.

During the final sessions in both chambers members seized the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the Mother Country's generosity in the terms by which it is to take charge of seeing the financial and political problems of the country straightened out, while regretting that events had made temporary suspension of the Constitution unavoidable.

The Premier, Mr. F. C. Alderdice, referring to the probable length of the new régime, said that it depended upon the thrift, enterprise and diligence displayed by the community and the determination of the people to show itself worthy of regaining its former place.

Mr. F. Gordon Bradley, on behalf of the Opposition, spoke to the same effect, declaring that on a resolution of such a nature, Government and Opposition would have to close their ranks.

Both houses passed a resolution placing on record their appreciation of the generosity of the provisions proposed to be made by the British Government and expressing confidence that all measures calculated to further restoration of prosperity will have the grateful and hearty cooperation of all patriotic citizens.

Depression Exposes Futile Materiality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2—Profit will [illegible] out of the depression of the past four years with the realization that the world depends upon ideals and not material things, in the opinion fo Dr. William Wallace Campbell, president of the National Academy of Science. Speaking at the twenty-first annual observance of "Carnegie Day" at Carnegie Institute of Technology on Tuesday, Dr. Campbell recalled the recklessness of the public in speculations between 1920 and 1929, but was confident that, "a process of education is under way today that is not only teaching us something about finance, but is carrying us, almost unconsciously, from the more selfish and material ways of life in the direction of the idealistic."

"If we are caused to stop and consider what things are really worth living for," he continued, "we reach the conclusion which clearly accords with the truth, that the real progress of the world depends upon ideals and idealistic possessions and not upon material things. Then the immense cost and waste will in some measure have been balanced."

Peruvian Natives Oppose Modern Farming Methods

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2 (By U. P.)—Introduction of modern methods of wheat cultivation in remote districts of the Sierra has encountered difficulties in the form of native prejudice, a report of the agronomic commission of Huancavelica reveals. Headed by Señor Guillermo Wieland, the commission had been intrusted by the Department of Agriculture with distribution of 150 tons of wheat seed in Angaraes Province of the Department of Huancavelica.

Indian farmers, however, were reluctant to accept the new varieties, fearing an additional tax, and preferring to remain faithful to their own native seeds, although degeneration and liability to pests result in a loss of 70 per cent of the harvest. It is hoped, however, the prejudice may be overcome, and that the Province, already an important wheat-raising district, may increase its production.

Scottsboro Negro Convicted

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP)—Convicted a third time in less than three year on a charge of attacking a white woman, Heywood Patterson, one of seven Negro defendants in the "Scottsboro Case," again was under capital sentence today. Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz, New York attorney, retained as chief counsel for the Negroes, indicated another appeal would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Kresel Released in Bail

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Isidor Kresel was freed in $10,000 bail Wednesday pending an appeal from his conviction on charges of aiding in the misapplication of $2,914,000 belonging to an affiliate of the closed Bank of United States.

New Face, but Old Ship Looks Sad

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Modern Bow Being Fitted to German Liner at Hamburg

Streamline tests in wind tunnels and miniature oceans are responsible for the bulbous "noses" now being fitted to four old German liners at a Hamburg drydock. Giving buoyancy and ease in cutting through the water, the new bows will restore the vessels to active competition for world commerce by reason of a new margin of efficiency. The tremendous task of remodeling will be accomplished in only two months. If the head-on view of the modern automobile looks strange and unusual, compare it with the sad-eyed shark expression of this steely sea monster. Perhaps the diamond shape of its hawsehole-eyes does it.

Three Little Pigs And 'In Person' At Livestock Show

They're Just One Example of How 'Big, Bad Wolf' Is Put 'On the Run'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—The three little pigs which have gayly defied the big bad wolf on the motion picture screens of this nation and others are appearing "in person" at the International Livestock Exposition today.

Their skin scrubbed a dainty pink, three wiggly baby porkies burrow around in clean straw in front of their nursery tale houses, one of twigs, one of straw, and a third of solid (imitation) brick.

They are exhibited just for the amusement of the visitors who come to see the annual display of the prize livestock and grain of the United States and Canada. But the pigs' theme song might well be taken as that of this great exposition.

In spite of the economic difficulties of the year and the period preceding it, farmers have laughed at the wolf and are here again with cattle, horses, wheat and corn of superb quality, showing that they are persisting in their efforts to raise their standards year by year. Veteran cattlemen comment on the steadily rising quality of the exhibits. As for numbers the exposition this year is well up to the mark, with 13,500 entries estimated.

$100,000 in Prizes

This may be regarded as no inconsiderable achievement, when it is remembered that the expenses of bringing livestock to Chicago for a week are not negligible. But there are $100,000 in prizes offered, a list which it is said has not been cut, and skillful stock men count on winning enough to break even.

Some do consistently. The Strutz brothers from North Dakota, who are showing 65 sheep here, have been "on the road" since the middle of the summer winning enough at the different expositions to pay their way to the next one.

It's well worth the trouble for the advertising they get, they say. They have become quite accustomed to the showman's life. In their sheep pen at the International a midget radio played while they groomed their animals. They take it with them and connect it to the light socket and are thus enabled to keep up with their favorite programs.

As the exposition opens, the big halls appear like a giant animal's beauty shop. Everywhere men and boys are at work grooming their animals, for appearance counts in judging.

Busy Combing Wool

A Wisconsin farm owner and his hired man were busy combing and trimming the thick wool of a sheep. "She's going to be interviewed by some gentlemen tomorrow and we want her to look her best," said the owner. After her wool had been clipped, dampened and "set," a neat hooded garment was put over her, giving her the appearance of a masquerader. It was just the usual "negligee" these animals wear in their dressing rooms, before they get their cues.

The calves and steers were brushed and "water-waved." Their glossy fur is set with a currycomb. Even the swine come in for beauty culture. Their keepers snipped away at their heads with barber's clippers. For the well-groomed pig simply must not have unshaven ears.

Contestants in the annual corn classic arrived yesterday with their precious golden and white ears in suit cases, and unwrapped them as if they were bringing out cases of jewels. Scarcely were the sets of 10 symmetrical beauties laid on the trays than the corn champions themselves began to pick the winners.

Ex-Convicts Must 'Register' in Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 2—Five former convicts went into the police station here Friday, and announced they were ready to be photographed and fingerprinted in compliance with Mayor C. Nelson Spark's new anti-gangster ordinance requiring all ex-prisoners to register.

Despite warnings of the skeptics that no former prisoner would come willingly to the police and strip the veil from his past, in order to place himself under continuous police surveillance, the men began to appear early in the day. The new law went into effect yesterday.

Mayor Spark's ordinance requires any person who has served a sentence for felony to register at police headquarters within 48 hours after arrival in Akron. Failure to appear will bring a fine of $500 and imprisonment up to six months.

Akron people appear enthusiastic in support of the Mayor's program and believe criminal registration will benefit the community.

League Commission Returns to Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 2 (By U. P.)—The Chaco commission of the League of Nations, investigating the war between Bolivia and Paraguay, has returned from Coimbra, above Bahia Negra on the Paraguay River, which it visited to get first-hand knowledge of the strip of land ceded to Bolivia by Brazil.

Members of the commission reported that in spite of the present low level of the Paraguay River, depths of 20 feet were found—which may have an affect on Bolivia's long fight for an outlet to the sea by the river route. The economic possibilities of the Chaco region, generally regarded as desolate, surprised the commissioners.

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at All Hours

Catering—Confectionery

C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Trefry & Partridge

Corner Park and Beacon Sts., Boston
Opposite the State House

Modern and Antique Jewelry and Silverware

Special attention paid to repair work and silver plating old pieces. Jewelry and silverware from estates appraised and purchased. Clocks sent for, repaired and returned at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully given on old gold and silver.

Hours Reduction Queries Sent Out By League Office

Nations' Officials Puzzled in Trying to Answer 40 Questions

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Officials throughout the world are busy scratching their heads over a formidable questionnaire on the reduction of the hours of work which has been sent out by the International Labor Organization here.

The questionnaire, labeled optimistically, is a sequel to the conference held in January, 1933, at which representatives of employers, workers and governments sought through a whole two weeks for agreement on this thorny subject, and found none. Subsequently, the International Labor Conference, at its seventeenth session last June, placed the question of reducing hours of work on the agenda of its next session, which is due to meet next summer.

So that the delegates shall have enough material, the I. L. O. has sent around a questionnaire based on the report of a committee to the seventeenth session, and containing 40 queries, many of them of a highly controversial character.

On the basis of the replies to this questionnaire the I. L. O. will draw up its own report which, it is expected, will contain one or more draft international conventions or recommendations for submission to the 1934 session of the I. L. O. Conference.

The questionnaire begins by inviting governments to give their views as to whether the International Labor Conference should or should not adopt international regulations for reducing hours of work.

In the section dealing directly with hours of work, governments are explicitly asked whether a draft convention should limit hours as a general rule to an average of 40 hours a week, with 42 hours for work which is necessarily continuous, and whether a special lower average (say 38¾ hours) should be laid down for underground work in coal mines.

The questionnaire closes with a reference to the growth of technological unemployment and asks whether it would be desirable to have an international inquiry into unemployment caused by technical progress in industry.

Besides replying to the questionnaire, governments are invited to send "in due course and so far as it is possible for them to do so" their views and information for their respective countries on a number of points of general interest.

Among these are the numbers at present employed and unemployed, existing weekly working hours, the extent to which hours have been reduced, and the effect they consider a reduction of hours to 40 in the week would have on unemployment, the labor market, cost of production and the general national economy.

Stove Industry Gets Big Boost From CCC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Rush orders have gone out for 30,000 wood-burning stoves to keep the Civilian Conservation Corps recruits warm this winter.

In making this known today, Mr Robert Fechner, director of the corps, told newspapermen he had been informed that "the whole stove industry has been given a big boost by the placing of these orders. Many factories that formerly were slumping for lack of orders," he added "are now working at full blast."

Of the 1468 CCC camps, approximately 1200 are in areas requiring heat in the winter.

Buenos Aires Builds First University City

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 2 (By U. P.)—To replace the scattered faculties and colleges of the city of Buenos Aires, a compact, modernized group of buildings is rising on the banks of the River Tigre Delta, 25 miles out in the country. It will be Argentina's first University City.

Headed by Dr. Anibal Tobias, the movement for a planned University City fought six years of opposition. Now in a little more than three months, the first pavilion will be finished. Later other pavilions will be erected for each province and then for other South American countries. When completed the city will cover several square miles and will include full cultural, scholastic and sporting facilities.

Bamboo Cathedral For See in Tropics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

ONE of the largest and most scattered sees in the world is that in charge of the young Bishop of Melanesia, the Rev. Walter H. Baddeley, who recently visited here as representative of the Australian Board of Missions. The see extends for more than 2000 miles. Its cathedral at Siota is a bamboo structure of which only the chancel has yet been built. Its interior has been decorated by the inlaid mother-of-pearl work of native craftsmen.

Throughout Melanesia, the Bishop said, educational work was entirely in the hands of missionaries who received no government assistance. In an endeavor to solve the problem of improving the lot of the native, instruction was being given in printing, joinery and farming. Eventually, he said, the Melanesian Church was to be wholly staffed by native clergy. The staple industry of his diocesans, he added, was copra.

Stratosphere Film Records Cosmic Ray

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 2 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle's 12-mile ascent into the stratosphere Nov. 20 began to bear momentous natural scientific results in the laboratories of the California Institute of Technology today.

Natural scientists completed the development of the movie film obtained by means of an electroscope on the record ascent and announced them by far the best ever obtained at such height.

Dr. H. Victor Neher, in charge of all technical data on the cosmic rays, said these studies undoubtedly will be greatly advanced by the pictures. For the first time, he said, a continuous record of the activities of the cosmic ray at that height has been made available to natural science in these films.

Anti-Alcoholism Backed in Berlin By Public Funds

Half-Century's Work of German Association Wins Commendation

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The German Anti-Alcohol Association, whose efforts are directed not so much toward teetotalism as against the abuse of alcohol, recently observed its fiftieth anniversary.

In supporting the splendid work done by the association since 1883, Dr. Hugo Sahm, Oberbürgermeister of Berlin, emphasized that the question of alcoholic abuse was today treated much more seriously than a generation ago, thanks not only to scientific research, but especially to the building up of a deeper sense of social and national responsibility among all classes. In recognition of its appreciation of the association's services, the City of Berlin made a gift of 1000 marks ($400—at the present rates).

Another speaker concentrated upon the effect of alcoholic abuse on traffic accidents, pointing out that 10 per cent of all accidents and 33 per cent of all fatal accidents in Germany were traceable to this cause.

The chances of victory against the abuses of alcohol appeared to be much better today than ever, in view of the support of so many members of the present government, and of the help expected to be derived from the new sterilization law, as applied to drunkards, as far as the next generation was concerned.

Throughout the meeting it was emphasized that voluntary conversion to a new way of thinking rather than compulsion was the right method, the abolition of federal prohibition in the United States being often cited in support of this contention.

Madrid Waiters Strike

MADRID, Dec. 2 (AP)—Madrid was without bars and cafés today when 4000 waiters and clerks declared a general strike for higher wages. Representatives of commercial clerks said they were considering joining the strike. Ten arrests were made in minor incidents attending the walkout.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Order your

Pro-Tex Asbestos TABLE PAD

now -- for Christmas delivery!

For oblong tables 48x65, round tables up to 54 inches

$4.95

Heatproof, waterproof, stainless surface easily cleaned with a damp cloth, durably constructed, hand-sewn edges—and made in sections easily folded up when not in use. Leaves 12 inches or smaller, $1.29 each.

Bring paper pattern of half of table from top of bevel.

STREET FLOOR ANNEX

54-inch Table Padding specially priced 89c yard

Grenfell Labrador products will be on sale here as usual during December. Every cent you spend for their articles goes directly to the workers themselves.

Second Floor With Our Christmas Shop

The handiwork of the Blind is again demonstrated and sold here. (Mass. Div. of the Blind.) Every cent you spend for their articles goes directly to the workers themselves.

Second Floor With Our Christmas Shop

Silhouette says that Jays is the likeliest place in town to make a selection of gifts. There is n't a thing anywhere in the shop from a Coronet for her to an evening scarf for him that would n't be a triumph, the Jays label offers complete assurance of that. Don't let the vanishing dollar deter you, we've allowed for that in our pricings.

Give something intrinsically fine—something from Jays! Distinctive assortments of small articles from here and abroad—in the shop of Christmas presents—second floor.

Boston Templeplace Eleven

Great Gambling Industry Found Menace in State

Massachusetts Crime Investigators Uncover Conditions

Huge empires of gambling and lottery, whose tentacles are rapidly spreading out under the reënforcement of criminally trained shock troops from the late bootleg kingdom, are today exposed and denounced as a swollen menace to society by the Massachusetts Crime Commission.

The commission says there appears to be a "widespread human tendency to wager and experience the accompanying thrill of uncertainty" which will find illegal modes of expression if the state does not provide legal channels for it.

The report does not directly recommend that the Legislature legalize betting on the races, but it does report favorably on the results of such procedure in other states, in a much-qualified statement.

"The experience of other states has tended to indicate what might be assumed as a matter of reasoning—that if there were some form of gambling under state control, such as legalized wagers on horse races, it might be expected that the illicit gambling which goes on today might be more successfully curtailed, and that some of the resistance to other forms of gambling would be dispelled."

No words are minced by the commission in linking undercover gambling with those worst types of crime, which result from competitive greed and internecine gangster warfare over the fat spoils from mulcting the gambling public.

"The representatives of the underworld," the report states, "conduct and control the lottery situation in the Commonwealth, and there is reason to believe that their control has been enforced by violence and even by murder, and has received police protection."

This statement, made on the impartial authority of a publicly appointed impartial group of investigators, thus crystallizes and brings into the open many suspicions which those intimate with the city have held and have not been able to verify.

It holds up to the Legislature a picture of inner corrosion, disintegrating and paralyzing the machinery of justice and public safety, for immediate corrective action.

At the same time the commission has issued another section of its serial report, going into the less spectacular but vital matter of police laxity in executing warrants.

The commission recommends to Gov. Joseph B. Ely and to the Legislature a uniform provision requiring policemen all over the State to report to the court within a specified time what they have been able to do with a warrant. The court shall pass upon whether the policeman's activities are faithful and satisfactory before he is allowed to file any unexecuted warrant.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse). Last day of the Stagers' production of this 50-year-old melodrama. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell in this comedy. 8:15.

"THE SKULL" (Strand—Huntington Avenue). Galvin Players present this mystery-comedy at 3 and 8:15. Continuous performance of movies for the rest of the day, with "Rafter Romance" as the main feature.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Little Women." Popular screen version of Louisa M. Alcott's novel begins second week. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians on the stage. Clara Bow in "Hoopla" on the screen. 11:30 a. m., 1:58, 4:50, 7:42, 10:30.

BOSTON—"The Right to Romance," with Ann Harding, Robert Young, Nils Asther and Sari Maritza. Another radio star heads vaudeville bill—Johnny Marvin. 10:19 a. m., 1:36, 4:44, 7:47, 10:50.

UPTOWN—American Legion Glee Club, Charles Hector's orchestra, vaudeville, and screen feature—"After Tonight," with Constance Bennett. 1, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Take a Chance," musical film with James Dunn and Lillian Roth, and "The Mad Game," a story dealing with the kidnaping racket. (Reviewed yesterday.) Paramount at 9:19 a. m., 12:05, 2:51, 5:37, 8:23. Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

STATE—"Dancing Lady," with Joan Crawford, Robert Benchley, May Robson and Winnie Lightner. Reviewed yesterday. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN — Bruins vs. Rangers. 8:30.

SUNDAY

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall.) All Wagner program, benefit of the Pension Fund. 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Hugo Kortschak, violinist, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist. Program of Bach and Brahms. 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Isles of the Mist." Hebridean songs, legends and dances in costume, by Sally Walker. 3:30.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM —"Four Years in Egypt." Talk by Mrs. Frederick Andres — with colored lantern slides. 3 and 4.

FORD HALL FORUM—John Strachey lectures on "The Coming Struggle for Power." Mr. Strachey was a member of the British Parliament during the Ramsay MacDonald Labor leadership. 7:30.

HOTEL BUCKMINSTER—Yankee Network studio. Columbia "Church of the Air" program originates here this week. Address, "There Is Always a Way Out," by John C. Lathrop, C. S. B. Heard through station WAAB locally. From 1 to 1:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"A New Deal in Education," lecture by Dr. Mark A. May, executive secretary of the Yale Institute of Human Relations. Music by the Myrtle Jordan Trio. 3:15.

MONDAY

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN —Lectures on "Cape Cod and Cape Codders" in Georgian Room of Statler Hotel —in Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's "Monday Mornings of Diversion" series. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—French lecture by Pierre Billard. 11 a. m.

"PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT" —Third lecture in this course. Subject —"Clothing," by Alice Haley. Old South Meeting House. 6:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Labrador and Newfoundland" by Arthur H. Merritt. 8.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE FAIR—In the Copley Plaza Hotel. 10 a. m. to 9.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE—Exhibition of original drawings, lithographs and wood engravings by Rockwell Kent. 9 a. m. to 5.

Roosevelt's Cuban Attitude Unsound, Dr. Buell Holds

Foreign Policy Speaker Assails Failure to Recognize San Martin

President Roosevelt's opinion that before the Cuban Government can be recognized, it must have the confidence of the Cuban people, was characterized as "unsound" today by Dr. Raymond L. Buell, administrative head of the Foreign Policy Association, in a luncheon address before the Boston branch of that organization.

"If the President took this principle in earnest, he would not recognize the present governments of Russia, Italy or Germany."

The Roosevelt Administration is to be commended for having refrained from armed intervention in Cuba, says Dr. Buell. "But the administration has unconsciously at least, made use of the instrument of recognition as a means of moral intervention," he adds.

"The Grau Government has stayed in power much longer than the Cespedes Government, which the United States promptly recognized. The Grau Government has successfully suppressed two revolts Nevertheless, we have refused to recognize this Government on the ground that, according to a recent statement of President Roosevelt, it does not possess, 'the support and approval of the people of that republic.'"

Dr. Buel disclosed that as ar esult of this attitude, many Cubans have become intensely anti-American. They believe that the real reason why the Grau Government is denied recognition is because of the fact that it was established in defiance of Ambassador Welles and is too radical to suit Washington.

"The United States would do well to adopt the Estrada doctrine, promulgated by Mexico several years ago. Under this doctrine the diplomatic representatives of Mexico continue to deal with any government exercising authority, without inquiring into its antecedents."

Mr. William K. Jackson, vice-president and general counsel of the United Fruit Company, who also discussed this question of "What Is Our Responsibility in Cuba?" denied the assumption that insular difficulties are political, by the assertion that what Cuba needs is economic rehabilitation.

He briefly reviewed Cuban history and indicated the traditions that have been handed down to the present régime, traditions in which Cuba's one and only important industry, cultivation and exportation of sugar, plays the paramount rôle.

"Before Cuba can pull out of the rut, her sugar industry must be improved. She should be placed on a parity with the Philippine Islands or else some sort of a reciprocity agreement be decided upon."

Both speakers agréed that besides adopting a new recognition policiy, the United States should assist in correcting abuses in Cuba. "Cuban sugar to the amount of 2,000,000 tons should be guaranteed admittance to the American market, and finalaly, Cuba shoould be assisted in carrying out a plan of agrarian reform, which would restore the resources of the island to the Cuban people."

Rail and Highways 'Merging' in France

(Continued from Page 1)

velop into general merging, or at least complete coördination, of rail and road transportation in France.

Court to Fix Status Of 'Big Black Bear'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2—Immunity for the black bear that roams the forests of northern New Hampshire is assured for the present, at least, until his status can be determined by the high court of the State, according to officials of the New Hampshire Department of Fisheries and Game.

For many years, before and since the department was established, Bruin has been a familiar resident of the northern woods, living almost wholly on berries and herbs and the products of the farm lands. Complaints from time to time are received that bears had carried off young stock from the farm.

The department has classified the bear as a species of game and long has held the opinion that he should be protected. At each succeeding session of the General Court the members have refused to concur.

The advisory board of the Fisheries and Game Department has overruled the legislators, and established open and closed seasons for the black bear. Fish and game clubs throughout New Hampshire have demurred and in asking for an opinion from Mr. Francis W. Johnston, Attorney-General, have sought to establish once and for all whether the black bear should be classified as a game animal or a fur bearer. Mr. Johnston in his report to Governor Winant and his executive council, has given an opinion that the advisory board could not overrule the action of the Legislature a year ago which refused to sanction extending protection to the bear.

Lewiston Man Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 2—Mr. John D. Clifford Jr. of Lewiston was yesterday appointed United States District Attorney for Maine by President Roosevelt, according to word received from Warm Springs, Ga.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Piano duo	Lady Next Door	Five o'clock revue; popular	Eddie Duchin and his orchestra
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Popular pianist		
5:30	Neil Sisters	Three Scamps	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arlene Jackson	Dance music	Spanish Serenade.
6:00	"Hickory Nuts"	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Musical comedy review from London.
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	The Motor Parade	
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Copley-Plaza dinner music trio
6:45	Program Review	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	
7:00	Edward MacHugh	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	World in Review	Circus sketch	Elder Solomon	Organ recital
7:45	Tessie the Typist	Concert ensemble.	Michaux	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Economics in the New	George Olsen and	"Elmer E. Yess"	'Getting the News'
8:15	Deal: talks	his music	Merry-Go-Round	Piano duo
8:30	Studio program	Events; forecasts.	Simons's Orch.;	Organ recital and
8:45	Singing Club	Air Magazine	vocal soloist	vocal soloists
9:00	Jamboree: popular	BaronMunchausen,	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	variety program	soloists; orch.	Male Chorus	Reports; news
9:30	with Don McNeill;	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jacques Fisher's	Band concert; In-
9:45	soloists; orch.	chestra; soloists	Orch.; soloist	dian legend
10:00	Bowery Days: dra-	Saturday Night	Program from and	Meyer Davis Le
10:15	matic and musical	Dancing Party;	to Byrd ship.	Paradis Band
10:30	News flashes	B. A. Rolfe and	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	Reports; sports	his orchestra	Reports; news	Kaltenborn talk
11:00	WLS Barn Dance	William R. Hearst	Ranny Weeks and	George Jessel; solo-
11:15	program from Chi-	Denny Orchestra.	his orchestra	ists; orchestra
11:30	cago, with soloists	Forecasts; news	Glen Gray's Casa	Dance program
11:45	and folk music	Hollywood on Air.	Loma Orchestra.	Sign off

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	The Old South	Regular service of	Tremont Temple
11:00	Morning Musicale;	Church in Boston:	TheMotherChurch,	Baptist Church
11:15	string quartet	sermon, Rev. Hen-	The First Church	sermon, Rev. J.
11:30	Organ recital and re-	ry Russell Staff-	of Christ, Scien-	WhitcombBrough-
11:45	ports	ord, D.D.; subject,	tist, in Boston	er; music
12:00	Nimble Wits	"Greatest Gift"	Mormon Choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	organ	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	King Christian of	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Denmark	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Talk, John C.Lath-
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	rop,C.S.B.;hymns.
1:30	National Youth Con-	Dale Carnegie's	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	ference, Dr. Poling	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies,
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	dance orchestra	from New York
2:30	Piano program and	Liverpool Jarge	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Organ recital and
2:45	recital	Gems of Melody	and "Accordiana"	soloist
3:00	International Tid	Wayne King and	Dance Music	New York Philhar-
3:15	Bits; orchestra	his orchestra	Negro Chorus	monic Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Singing Sailors	Milton Post, Amer-	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	orchestra	"Submarine G10"	ican Legion, Band	Walter,conductor;
4:00	Railroad Adventures.	Newspaper sketch	Rev. Charles E.	Lawrence Gilman,
4:15	Charterson Concert-	Vee and Johnnie;	McCoughlin, ad-	program commen-
4:30	eers, recital	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	tator. Respighi
4:45	Dean Archer, talk	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich	premiere
5:00	National Vespers, Dr.	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	Holiday program	chestra; soloist	Civil War drama,
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Harry Sosnik and his	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Dance music
6:15	orchestra	from New York.	tra; soloists	Studio soloist
6:30	Studio reports	Salute program	"Salon Gems"	'Smiling Ed"
6:45	Engineering Thrills.	Popular vocal	Kaltenborn's news	Time and news
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCale; vocal	Ethel Waters; com-	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	duo; orchestra	edian; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon
8:00	Egon Petri, Dutch	Ruby Newman and	Claire Majette; so-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	pianist; symphony	orchestra with	loists; orchestra	Brougher
8:30	orchestra. Frank	Del Castillo and	Columbia Dramatic	Viennese Nights
8:45	Black, conductor	vocal sextet	Guild sketch	Dance music
9:00	George Cohan; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Jane Froman;	"Music Room"
9:45	Orpheus Club	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	Joe and Bateese	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	News Flashes	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Dragonette, Ross and	Col. Louis M. Howe	Readings; organ	Conclave of Na-
10:45	orchestra	Seth Parker	Reports; news	tions—Italy

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Sketch, "Louis Joliet."
3:00 WEEI, "Ma Perkins," dramatic program première.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
4:35 WNAC, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7" sketch, "The Singer of Songs."
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Claude Swanson, Secretary of the Navy.
10:45 WAAB, Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

Motion Pictures

With a Hey Nonny Nonny—

"Hoopla," as it is wittily called, is the latest outlet for Miss Clara Bow's prowess in photoplaying. It opened at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday along with Guy Lombardo's popular band.

We listened to the band and traitorously thought: "If radio audiences heard more symphonic broadcasts, they would lose their relish for this sort of thing." We looked at the picture and likewise solemnly reflected: "People take their movies as they find them—theirs not to reason why. For when audiences start to reason, mediocrities will cease to flourish."

They say that "Hoopla" is based on a drama, "The Barker," by John Kenyon Nicholson, which as a stage play was good. We fear that Mr. Frank Lloyd, who has been known to turn out more than creditable handiwork, became so absorbed in the visual flow of carnival scenes and passage of chugging trains, in his work of translating the drama to the screen, that he forgot the story. It bumps along something like this:

Miss Bow is Lou, a carnival maid of uncertain morals, who woos and weds Chris (portrayed with more naïveté than is necessary by Mr. Richard Cromwell), the nice-boy son of Nifty, the Barker and boss of the show (overacted by Mr. Preston Foster), to spite him and to please Carrie (Miss Minna Gombell), who loves Nifty and is jealous of Chris. Under this purifying process, Lou becomes a most virtuous, motherly wife and wins Daddy Barker's forgiveness in the end.

A like theme, handled with some reverence for truthfulness to humanity, might have value. It is when movie artifice clothes human problems with unreality that they seem tawdry, even with virtue triumphant in the last reel. That—and its title—is the trouble with "Hoopla."

M. L.

Georgia Negro College Honors Former President

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2 (AP)—Students and alumnæ of Spelman College, one of the first schools for Negro girls established in this country, paid tribute Nov. 30 to Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, who was connected with the institution for 37 years. Miss Tapley, a member of a Maine family, joined the Spelman faculty in 1890, nine years after the school was established, and became its president in 1910. She retired in 1927.

The Rockefeller family became interested in the college soon after it was founded and has contributed to its support. It was named for the mother of John D. Rockefeller Sr., Mrs. Laura Spelman Rockefeller. The college has graduated about 10,000 girls, most of whom became teachers, nurses or home demonstration workers in the South. It now holds an "A" rating with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Chicago Judge Wins Because Some Votes Of His Not Counted

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—Stealing of elections was severely jolted here yesterday, when a losing candidate for the Municipal Court was seated because it was found all his votes had not been counted.

Charges that election fraud is so great here as to swing city elections have often been made but seldom verified. The total of dishonest politics required seemed too great for a city of 3,500,000 and a vote of more than 1,000,000.

Yet the recount, which has been fought for over a year, gave back to Judge Samuel Heller the office of which the original election returns deprived him. He loses a year on the bench, after serving there twice, but gains the remaining five of the term.

Simultaneously, two women who served as election clerks were sentenced to the county jail for fraud, one to serve 30 days, the other 15. Their errors were revealed in the recount.

Two men were also ordered yesterday to the county jail for six months for stuffing a ballot box. Their fraud occurred at last June's judicial election. Some 17 election officials have lately been sentenced to jail, four have been freed by a higher court, and 14 more are awaiting trial.

Litvinoff Welcomed By Italian Officials

NAPLES, Dec. 2 (AP)—Flying the red flag, the liner Conte di Savoia landed Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, here today after what he told newspaper men was an "excellent voyage" from the United States.

The Soviet Ambassador to Italy and his staff, together with the high commissioner of Naples, Signor Pietro Saratano, and other officials met Mr. Litvinoff.

After conversing for several minutes in the salon of the ship, the Soviet Foreign Minister left the liner and went by automobile to Sorrento for lunch and to board a train for Rome.

Georgia Approves Six Public Works Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Six projects in different parts of the State, totaling over $600,000, have received the approval of the Georgia Public Works Advisory Committee, the board has announced.

These projects are secured by bond or promised security, such as highway certificates, the board stated. Gov. Eugene Talmadge has telegraphed President Roosevelt, asking him to accede to the Georgia Public Works Advisory Board's request for an interview in an effort to find some way for Georgia to receive its quota of Public Works funds. A constitutional limitation upon the borrowing power of the State and its political subdivisions stands in the way.

If Little Willie Yells Loud Enough He May Get a Peek at Monkey Show

Obviously the window display was for children. Funny little monkeys cut up and pranced and dashed all over the place. They hung from trees and twirled long tails around high branches. They swung from trapezes and made faces at their brothers and sisters below.

Yes, obviously the display was for children. Toy dolls and grotesque figures watched the antics of the monkeys which evidently were advertising the toy department of the store.

But when the reporter passed there were no children to be seen, or at least they couldn't be seen because the grown-ups had the entire window.

"Now isn't that too bad," the reporter remarked, "this is for boys and girls and just look at the way those men push their way in."

"Tsk—tsk—it is too bad. But look those monkeys are funny and look at that one. Wheeee, what a jumper. And see them climb and do tricks on the ropes."

The reporter's interest grew, and the children were forgotten for the minute. Say, those monkeys are the cleverest things, he mused. And see those two over there on that teeter board. What a grand place they've got here to play. Ah, at last, a front row "seat," and no one in front but the monkeys.

The next 10 minutes saw the reporter oblivious to everything except the nimble four-footed jungleites. The crowd and the reporter were having a great time.

Suddenly, above the chatter of the crowd and the monkeys, the wail of a waiting lad reached the reporter's ears.

"Mummy, I wanna see the monkeys, can't I see the monkeys."

And he did.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Picking up his wand after a week's holidays, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky marshaled these numbers for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's seventh pair of concerts at home (Dec. 1-2): Lourié, Sinfonia Dialectica; the Piano Concertos by Mozart in A (K. 488) and by Beethoven in C minor, and Three Dances from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat." Mr. Artur Schnabel was the soloist.

Mr. Arthur Lourié is known to Boston as the composer of a "Sonate Liturgique" and as the biographer of Dr. Koussevitzky, who might well pray to be delivered from his biographers. It would perhaps have been as well for Mr. Lourié as for Dr. Koussevitzky if that book had not been written—it gives us too intimate a view of its author's mental operations. Its statements of fact are very inaccurate and its speculations in musicology are flatulent. Unfortunately, this muddle carries over into his music. He appends to his score a quotation from Pascal about the insignificance of humans in view of the reputed extent of space and time, and assures us that the expression, "Le souvenir de l'hôte d'un jour qui passe," reveals "the mystical contents of my work." There is a great deal more highfalutin' talk whose meaning eludes our simple thought.

Now the business of composers is to write music, not essays on epistemology, ontology or æsthetics; nor even on the theory that "pure instrumental music is always dialectic." If Mr. Lourié will write interesting music the musical public will recognize it. If this music has spiritual values, they will be noted, too, as they have in other cases. But verbal discourses on the "spiritual substance" of music or on "the talk of the soul with itself" will not help much. What we want of Mr. Lourié is more music and less didactic conversation; more of the mental approach of Bach and Beethoven, less of that of Scriabin and Wagner. (The latter wrote good music in spite of, not because of, his philosophical preoccupation.)

We can say all this with good grace because the score in question is far more entertaining than the composer's program notes for it. A great deal of it, to be sure, is strongly reminiscent, particularly of Stravinsky. Some of it suggests an unholy alliance between Johann Strauss and George Gershwin. But some of its themes are salient and individual, and their orchestral treatment is musically interesting. If Mr. Lourié would be satisfied to be just a musician, he might come to something.

Mr. Schnabel distinguished himself in the disparate styles of Mozart and Beethoven. He is a master-artist. The superb orchestra, under the magnetic baton of its restored conductor, surpassed itself, both in the accompaniments and in the purely orchestral items.

L. A. S.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for its Pension Fund. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, in the Hotel Statler, recital by Richard Crooks of the Metropolitan Opera.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, piano recital by John Gruber.

Thursday evening, Dec. 7, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, third concert in the series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 8 and 9, in Symphony Hall; eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, at the Boston Art Club, first of a new series of chamber concerts by the Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, in Jordan Hall, fourth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 10, in the Junior League ballroom, joint recital. Margaret Dellinger Barney, soprano, and Richard Moulton, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, in Jordan Hall, concert by Katharine Cunningham Gray and Hans Ebell.

Thursday evening, Dec. 14, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, third concert in series by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 15 and 16, in Symphony Hall, ninth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, threatening and warmer tonight and Sunday, with occasional rain; lowest temperature tonight somewhat above freezing; moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with snow or rain tonight or Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, not so cold, possibly light rain in northeast portion tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain in north portion.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, rising temperature tonight and Sunday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, not so cold tonight, Sunday, cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over north portion, and fresh southwest winds over south portion. Weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday with light rain or snow over north portion tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:38 p. m. Sunday 11:44
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 ft.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Norfolk & Western

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Norfolk & Western Railway's net income in the first 10 months of 1933 was $18,606,079, equal to $12.68 a common share, compared with $12,217,201 or $8.14 a share in the corresponding period of 1932.

Theaters

Stage and Music Notes

The engagement of "All Good Americans" at the Plymouth terminates tonight.

"The First Apple," starring Conrad Nagel, will continue for a third week at the Shubert.

James Hagan's charming comedy, "One Sunday Afternoon," comes into the Plymouth Monday.

"S. S. Tenacity" will succeed "Hazel Kirke" at the Peabody Playhouse, Monday.

Richard Crooks will sing at the Morning Musicale at the Statler next Wednesday, in place of Lily Pons. It is hoped that Miss Pons will be able to appear later in the season.

"Curdie, the Princess and the Goblin," second play in the Clare Tree Major series for children, will be presented at the Repertory Theater Saturday morning and afternoon, Dec. 9.

The filmed "Little Women" continue for a second week at RKO Keith's.

Branson de Cou will give a "Dream Picture" talk on the West Indies and Bermuda at Symphony Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 8, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9.

Motion pictures of "Russia as It Is" will be shown by Julien Bryan in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 14.

The Playcrafters will present for first performance on Dec. 14 and 15, in Roblin Hall, a comedy by John C. Ritchey entitled "Not to the Swift."

Beatrice Herford will give a program of her monologues in the Hollis Street Theater on the evening of Dec. 17.

Guest conductors for the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the two weeks of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation will be Arnold Schönberg, the distinguished Viennese composer now resident in Boston, and Sir Henry Wood of London. Among the novelties which Dr. Koussevitzky will present this season is a new suite by Emerson Whithorne entitled "Moon Trail."

The Boston Opera Club outlines in a new publication, the Musical Monitor, its plans for a Boston Opera Company. Raffaele Martino, director, emphasizes that this project has no connection with the New Boston Opera Company which presented Mme. Jeritza in "Tosca" Thanksgiving night. It plans a permanent company "equal to the Metropolitan Opera," to "operate the year round in Boston and New England." Support for the project is sought among "the masses." Prices accordingly will be moderate. The offices of the organization are at 274 Boylston Street.

Judge Advocate Retires

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—At the end of 30 years' distinguished service Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General, cleaned off his desk yesterday and retired from the army to the rank of private citizen. The leave-taking was automatic under the Act of Congress providing for retirement. Col. Arthur W. Brown succeeded to the post of Judge Advocate General.

New Jersey Gangster 'Draws' 10 Years For Income Tax Evasion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Irving Wexler, alias "Waxey Gordon," New Jersey beer baron with a 28-year criminal record, is today in the Federal House of Detention here awaiting transfer to the penitentiary at Lewisburg, Penna., to serve a prison sentence of 10 years.

Wexler was sentenced to the prison term and to pay a $20,000 fine and $60,000 costs of prosecution by Federal Judge Frank J. Coleman at the close of his trial yesterday on charges of defrauding the Government of more than $500,000 in income taxes.

The jury found the defendant guilty on all four counts in the indictment. The verdict came at the close of a trial that lasted only seven days, but in which the Government put on 140 witnesses and introduced in evidence or for identification about 6000 documents.

In fixing the prison sentence, Judge Coleman explained he was governed by the consideration of giving the public the protection from "a gang leader of the worst type for many years" to which it was entitled.

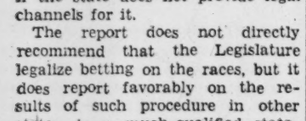
Congratulating the prosecutor and his assistants for their work on the case, Judge Coleman declared that "it is my firm conviction that never in this court, nor in any other court, has there been such fine work done, either on behalf of the Government or on behalf of any private client."

"These revenue agents, men on small salaries, who unquestionably could have received fabulous sums of money had they been willing to deviate from their strict lines of duty, have gone ahead and accomplished the collection of evidence."

The jury had done a piece of work of which they might be proud for the rest of their lives, Judge Coleman said. "You have performed a public service such as very few get an opportunity to perform except in time of war," he said.

Bell Telephone October Net

NEW YORK, Dec 2 —Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports October net operating income of $1,113,675, compared with $1,072,611 a year ago. Gross of $5,000,626 compared with $5,152,568.



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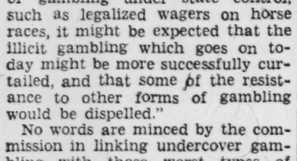

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Ground Is Broken For Sports Group In New Hampshire

Forest Lake, Littleton, to Be Center of Year-Round Resort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H.—Plans for an all year-round recreation project on the west shore of Forest Lake—a body of water seven miles north of here—has received the final approval of Gov. John G. Winant and his council.

North Country folks feel that the approval of this project is one of the most beneficial things that has happened in this district for a long time and look forward to the progress of this development.

Already men are working on a cement dam at the lake's outlet which empties into Burns Lake and flows to the Connecticut River via the Johns River.

This construction will keep the water one foot higher than at present.

One of the main objectives of the State is to develop Forest Lake into a swimming center large enough to accommodate some 1000 bathers as well as some 5000 onlookers. Bathhouses will be erected to provide for this purpose.

The State is also desirous of purchasing an adjoining piece of land, if favorable terms can be made, for a ski jump and bobsled run. Ski experts of Peckett's Lodge on Sugar Hill consider this as a fine location for these sports. It would necessitate a strip of land of about one mile and a half long, running from the top of Dalton Mountain to the lake shore.

In fact, it was at Peckett's this fall that the needs of such a sporting development were deemed necessary for those seeking all year 'round recreation in the North Country.

It is hoped that this project will be enough advanced in February to be available for the annual winter carnivals.

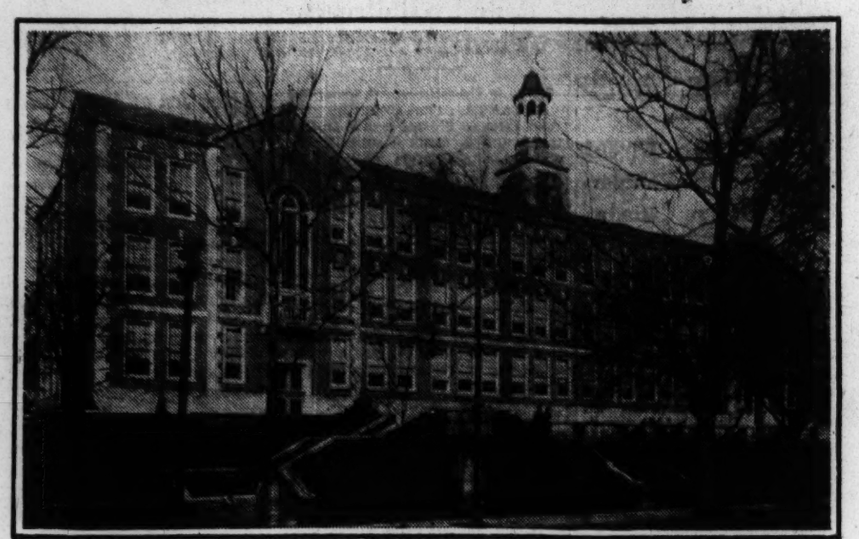
It is expected that the State will spend $10,000 in constructing this development, and that local unemployed will benefit by the additional work needed to complete this reservation.

Texas Lumber Workers Ignore NRA Closing Order

BEAUMONT, Texas, Dec. 2 (AP)—Approximately 300 employees of the mill and camp of the Jones-O'Shaughnessy Lumber Company went ahead with their work yesterday in the face of orders from the lumber code authority at Washington to close the plant for 2½ months beginning Dec. 1.

The employees decided at a mass meeting to continue operations, after the code committee refused an application of the mill for an increase of working hours to fill orders on file. The workers declared they would continue until they received instructions to the contrary from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson NRA chief, to whom they appealed. A closing of the mill, the employees contended, would throw many men and their families on charity.

Monument to One Man's Generosity



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

This School Is Named for Him
Top—Erskine Ramsay High School in Birmingham, Alabama, and at Left, Erskine Ramsay, Birmingham Philanthropist.

School Children Pay Honor To Birmingham Benefactor

Not Only Because He Has Contributed More Than $500,000 to Education Alone but Because of Personal Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Because he has contributed more than $500,000 to the cause of education, and has given unstintingly of his time and service, Mr. Erskine Ramsay, Alabama philanthropist, was honored again this year on his birthday by the school children of this. The exercises held in the Erskine Ramsay High School were a tribute to his service as president of the Birmingham Board of Education as well as to his generosity in extending aid to the structure of the State's education.

Having no family of his own Mr. Ramsay has adopted all the school children of Birmingham. Each year these children send him letters on his birthday. On one birthday he received a chest containing 46,000 individual good wishes from them.

Most of the colleges of Alabama have buildings named for Mr. Ramsay and representing substantial gifts from him. In the last five years his major benevolences included the donation of $100,000 in cash to each of the following institutions: University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Alabama College, Howard College and Birmingham-Southern College. These gifts total $500,000 and his other benevolences both public and private are too numerous to mention.

Gives His Time as Well

While Dr. Ramsay has given freely of his means, he has given more freely of his time in service to the schools. In 1922 he was chosen a member of the Birmingham Board of Education and shortly thereafter president of that body. His service in this respect has in no wise been perfunctory. He visits every graduating class and signs all diplomas personally.

Mr. Ramsay's fortune was made in the coal mining industry, which he helped develop in the Birmingham district after gaining his experience in the Pittsburgh district. He was born of Scotch parentage, Sept. 24, 1864, at Six-Mile Ferry, near Pittsburgh, the second child in a family of 12 children, eight of whom were boys. His father and grandfather had been coal operators and miners in Scotland and his father became consulting engineer for the H. C. Frick Coke Company and superintendent of the Standard Mines near Pittsburgh. As man power in those days was short, the son after a short schooling went into the mining business, and in a surprisingly short time worked himself up to be mine superintendent of the Frick Company.

In 1887 Mr. Ramsay, still a young man, came to Alabama as superintendent of the Pratt Mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Ramsay was so young he found it necessary to grow a moustache and a beard in order to preserve the dignity of his executive position with the company. Later, he organized his own company, the Pratt Consolidated Company, which with other companies he now operates.

Mr. Ramsay has patents on more than 40 inventions pertaining to coal mining, blast furnaces and coke ovens. He has received many honors in the mining world. He was a member of the Fuel Board during the World War and is a former vice-president of the National Coal Association.

Helped His Old School

A gift out of which Mr. Ramsay probably derived keenest pleasure was that of $65,000 toward the erection of a new high school, near his old home at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Penna., of which he is a graduate.

Mr. Ramsay read in a newspaper where the board of education was in desperate need of funds with which to complete this school. He wrote that he would give $25,000. On receipt of specifications for the building he raised his gift to $40,000 and later to $65,000, which permitted the purchase of some equipment. The edifice, which cost $250,000, was dedicated May 16, 1930. Mr. Ramsay and many of his relatives living in the vicinity were present. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of the Birmingham schools, and long a close personal friend of Mr. Ramsay.

"Erskine Ramsay has done more than 'Live by the side of the road and be a friend of man,'" said Dr. Glenn in a recent tribute. "He has marched in the front ranks of creative thinking among industrial leaders and, through gifts of his wealth and of himself, he has been and continues to be one of the best friends Alabama's youth has ever known. Regardless of creed, sex or condition, thousands of young people owe to him their educational privileges."

As an indication of his love of clean sports Mr. Ramsay has contributed $12,500 toward the building of the Woodlawn High School Stadium in Birmingham and annually offers the Ramsay Loving Cup for excellence in athletics at the Ramsay High School.

New Passenger Rates in Effect Out of Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Railroad passengers on lines west and south of Chicago are reaping the benefits of the "experimental rates" adopted by railroads in those territories. Presidents of eastern railroads will meet this month to consider falling in step with the southern and western lines.

The trial rates, effective from Dec. 1 to May 31, 1934, provide:

1. The elimination of Pullman surcharges.
2. The reduction from 3.6 cents to 3 cents a mile on first class one-way tickets.
3. The reduction from 3.6 cents to 2 cents a mile for day coach travel.
4. The reduction to 2 cents a mile for first class short-time limit round-trip tickets.
5. The reduction to 2 cents a mile for first class long-time limit round-trip tickets.

Eastern and southeastern bound trains of the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois lines are also governed by the reduced rates.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that a reduction in the rate to Florida probably would be announced soon, forced by the cut to 1½ cents a mile in the basic rate of the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Bus company officials said that generally no action had been taken to follow the railroad fare cuts with reduced bus fares. One exception, however, was the reduction by a leading bus line of 22 per cent in its rates to Florida.

Air line officials said no reductions were contemplated in the rates for air travel.

Century-Old Home In Mobile Recalls Days of Old South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—A romantic story of Mobile's history and of the old South could be told if the walls of an old house could speak. This house, a two-story brick structure owned by Dr. William Henderson, is on Jackson Street. It is more than a century old.

The story goes that the house was built in the 1820's in Blakely, a town across the bay on the Baldwin County shores, a town that no longer exists. In 1820, however, Blakely was a thriving new town, which for a time appeared to be a serious commercial competitor of Mobile. A few years after erecting the house, its owner moved to Mobile and had his home also. The house was dismantled, moved here by flatboat and then rebuilt in its present location.

This old house withstood numerous explosions of munitions which occurred a few weeks after the war between the states ended in 1865. Lives were lost and property was damaged beyond repair, but the house, which stood a few blocks away, emerged with only its walls cracked.

Several years ago, Dr. Henderson purchased the house. It has been remodeled somewhat, but it still has the appearance of the original structure of a hundred years ago, and the material of construction is essentially the same.

Greece to Decide Soon On Insull 'Overstaying'

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP)—A decision as to how long Mr. Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities magnate, may remain in Greece under his present permit probably will be made at about the date of its expiration, Dec. 31.

If the Government decides that he cannot remain in the country after that time, it would be necessary to furnish him with official papers as a substitute for his United States passport which Washington canceled.

The United States Government recently protested through the American Embassy in Athens against the court decision which ruled that Mr. Insull was non-extraditable on the embezzlement charges for which a Cook County, Illinois, grand jury seeks to try him. The American Government was informed that the Greek courts were separate from the Administration.

Educators Hailing TVA Projects For New Experiments

But Plan to Develop River Navigation Called 'Ridiculous'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2—If the Tennessee Valley development project is to meet with any degree of success the people of the Valley must carry the project forward, said Dr. Walter C. Cocking, superintendent of Tennessee schools and chairman of the education committee of the TVA Friday night to members of the Tennessee Academy of Science in annual session here.

"Help and advice from the outside, yes—all that can be had—but if real social planning is to be done, the TVA must stimulate and direct what is here," he said.

Dr. Cocking declared that in the Valley experiment educators at last have found the laboratory for which they have been searching and the opportunity that may never be theirs again, that of finding out if all of their cherished ideas are feasible and sensible.

Experiments in Mountains

The education committee has already planned some definite social experimenting. This is seen in Dr. Cocking's assertion that plans for a series of educational demonstrations soon will be announced. The first of these will be a school community program in one of the poorer mountain sections of the area to develop the important question of whether the mountaineer must be moved from his home in order to find satisfaction and happiness.

"Why cannot the area in which he lives be made a place in which he can find happiness and a fair amount of the comforts of life?" Dr. Cocking asked, declaring that the proposed experiment to determine this will last 12 years.

In the three counties that will be partly flooded by the Norris Dam, Dr. Cocking pointed out, will lie the opportunity to try out ideas that have long been held concerning the economic value of county consolidations in the South. He stressed the idea that tremendous obligations go with opportunities offered through the Valley experiment and said it will be as important to prove wrong ideas wrong as it will to prove right ones right.

Plans Attacked

A symposium on the Valley project from all angles featured the meeting. In two papers plans for development of navigation on the Tennessee River—one of the three specific functions of the TVA—were attacked as "ridiculous and economically absurd." Dr. A. E. Parkins of George Peabody College for Teachers declared that navigation along the river already is costing the public $2,428,000 annually and that the TVA plans would increase this cost to $8,328,000 annually. If the Tennessee handled 110 times as much freight as at present such an investment might be justified, he said, declaring that if the Government feels it must appropriate money for inland transportation "heavy-duty" roads, federal owned, would be better.

Dr. Fred J. Lewis, dean of the Engineering School of Vanderbilt University, declared that expenditure of vast sums of money necessary to make the route navigable can never be justified economically, and pointed out that Valley projects were supposed to be self-liquidating.

French Delay Removal Of Surtax on Imports

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP)—Removal of the import surtax against which the United States and Great Britain protested, is being delayed while Parliament occupies itself with governmental changes.

Although the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved a governmental bill removing the "turnover tax," Nov. 22, no additional parliamentary action has been taken on the matter. Great Britain also is pressing for the removal of a 15 per cent exchange surtax which never was applied to the United States.

Czech and Slovak Discord Fanned by Foreign Agents

Authorities Allocate Agitation to Efforts of Dr. Tuka to Organize Fascism and to So-Called 'People's Party'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Determination to stand firmly against attempts to sow discord between Czechs and Slovaks, is expressed by the Slovak members of the Cabinet here.

The fires of political unrest, which would sever the unity of these two closely related peoples, have been smoking profusely here, it is explained, while sparks have been carried abroad and kindled into energetic anti-Czech press propaganda.

These fires, it is further declared, have been fanned not so much by internal discontent as by foreign agitation. The chief agents in the dissemination of anti-Czech feeling, are stated here to be two former Hungarian professors, Dr. Béla Tuka and Dr. Francis Jehlicska. Dr. Tuka is now in prison—mainly, it is explained, for trying to organize Fascist groups of Slovak youth—while Dr. Jehlicska is reported as carrying on extensive anti-Czech press propaganda in Geneva and Vienna. And in Austria, he is publishing an Irridentist pro-Hungarian paper, which, it is said, is being smuggled into Slovakia.

Roman Catholic Party

Much of the agitation, however, it is pointed out, has definitely settled around the Rev. Andrej Hlinka, acknowledged leader of the autonomist Roman Catholic "People's Party," better known as "Father Hlinka"—who has a large following among the younger generation. His opponets blame him for "rash" actions and "irresponsible" pronouncements which they declare have done much to spoil the friendly relations between Czechs and Slovaks and to embitter especially those Czechs who have done yeoman service that Slovakia might stand on its own feet.

Other observers declare that some unnecessary blunders have been committed in dealing with this prelate by the Slovak members of the present coalition government.

Being out of power, the People's Party is rich in promises and free from responsibility, it is explained. And what is described as a "deceptive slogan of autonomy" is held out by the Hlinka party as the magic panacea for all the hardships that have arisen from the economic crisis and for which Father Hlinka's partisans invariably blame the Czechs.

What kind of home rule the "Hlinka-ists" have in mind when they demand autonomy, is not clear. For Slovakia, it is pointed out, has already been granted the same amount of autonomy as Bohemia and Moravia, the other historic provinces which constitute the Czechoslovak Republic.

Agitators for a far-reaching autonomy also forget, it is explained, that financially Slovakia is largely dependent upon Bohemia since the Slovak contribution to the national revenue in direct taxation amounts to only 17 per cent.

Native Slovaks Preferred

The young Slovak generation is said to resent the fact that many positions in Slovakia are still held by Czechs who came to the rescue after the revolution when Slovak officials were not available. At present, however, it is said to be the policy to appoint only native Slovak officials and teachers as soon as a vacancy occurs. And while there are some 1000 unemployed secondary school teachers in Bohemia and Moravia, there are no unemployed candidates left in Slovakia, according to a recent statement by Dr. Fran Derer, Slovak Minister of Education.

Work in Slovakia is said to be made difficult for the progressive Czechs by the fact that Slovakia is much less advanced than Bohemia. But from Czech periodicals it is evident that Czechoslovak relationship has passed beyond the romantic stage of idealization and that "a new phase of searching investigation of Slovak realities has set in" insuring the essential unity of the two branches of the Slovak race and efficiently strengthening them against inimical propaganda.

The new Slovaks promise to be a fine, vigorous type and seem to confirm the impression often expressed by sympathetic foreign observers, that more had been achieved in Slovakia within the short period since 1918 by the new administration than in the 1000 years under foreign rule.

Polish Line Orders Ships

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Gdynia America Line, it was learned yesterday, has ordered two new motor liners of about 15,000 gross tons each for service between Gdynia, Poland's new port, and New York and Halifax. The ships, to be built near Trieste, will accommodate about 800 passengers each and will be 514 feet long.

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Two Colleges Place Two Men On All-Eastern

West Point and Columbia Lead on District Football Team

There seems to be an abundance of first-class football material for an all-eastern football eleven this fall. Perhaps there are not so many players who stand out as far above some of the other candidates for their positions as has been the case in some years past; but there are plenty of players for every position on the team. The eleven which have been named above are selected because they appeared to have a slight margin over other candidates. There is no question, however, but what a second team could be picked which would make things very interesting for the all-stars.

This selection gives West Point and Columbia two players each, while the other seven places have gone to Pittsburgh, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Carnegie Tech, Yale, Fordham and Annapolis. Two of these players were named on the all-Eastern team of 1932 and four of them were captains of their teams.

Anthony Matal Jr. '34, Columbia, and Joseph P. Skladany '34 of Pittsburgh are the two ends selected Matal was named last year. These players are as strong a pair of wings as a football team could wish, Matal being especially keen at blocking punts and taking forward passes. They were also fast down the field under punts. Among the other fine ends of the season were Hugh Q. Murray '34, captain of the Annapolis team; Shaun Kelly '36, Harvard, one of the best sophomore ends seen in some time; John S. Pennypacker '35, Pennsylvania; Peter J. Kopesak '34, West Point; Winston D. Anderson '35, Colgate, and Mariano J. Caito '34, Brown.

Ceppi and Curtin

Charles B. Ceppi '34, Princeton, and F. Claire Curtin '35, Yale, are given the tackle positions. They were two remarkably strong and active tackles, who were not only impregnable on defense; but were extremely active on the offensive. Curtin was also one of the most accurate place-kickers on any team this fall. Other tackles of more than average ability were David E. Kopans '34, Harvard; Charles Harvey '35, Holy Cross; Nathaniel E. Kossack '34, Cornell; John M. Hutchison, West Point; Donald W. Erion '36, Dartmouth and John M. Kilcullen Jr. '34, Yale.

Harvey J. Jablonsky '34, West Point, and Bernard J. Burzio '34, Carnegie Tech, are the guards—two powerful players who were also very active on their feet, they aided their teams greatly on both the offensive and defensive. Herman Gunlach '35, Harvard, was very little behind these two players and was probably their equal in defensive work. Other good guards were: Charles H. Hartwig '34, Pittsburgh, and Edward Jontos '36, Syracuse.

The center position again goes to Roy W. Engle '34, captain of the Pennsylvania eleven. A good passer, he was a tower of strength on the defensive, making tackles all over the field and making himself useful on the attack. John D. Isola '34, Fordham, was almost on even terms with Engle. He was a backfield man who was converted to a center and more than made good in his new position. Other strong centers were: Albert W Twitchell '35, Rutgers; Warren A. Casey '34, Harvard; Robert P. Harbold '34, Annapolis, and Ralph E. Bucknam '34, West Point.

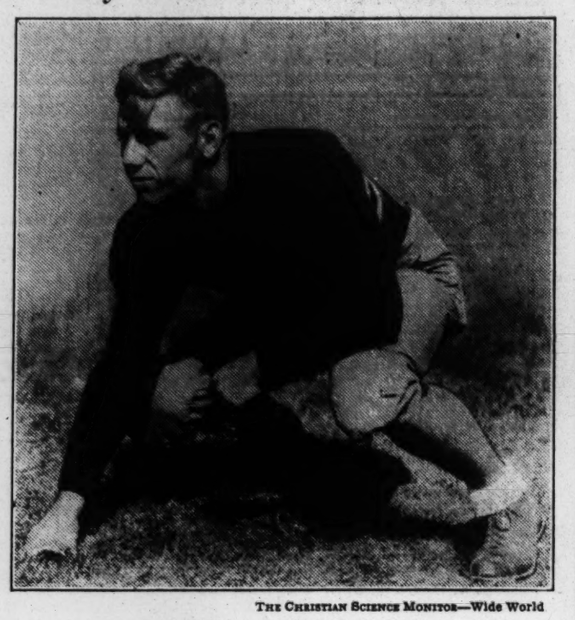
Clifford E. Montgomery '34, captain of the Columbia team, is given the quarterback position for the second successive year as well as the captaincy. He was a triple-threat man in every sense of the word and he was a good field general, leading Columbia to one of the most successful seasons the Blue and White has had in many years. Paul E. Johnson '34, West Point, was another fine quarterback and triple-threat man, while other stars in this position were: John P. Kadlic '35, Princeton; Joseph E. Buonanno '34, Brown captain; Donald S. Kellett '34, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Hogan, Pittsburgh, and Thomas A. Slusser Jr. '34, Pennsylvania State captain.

Buckler in Backfield

Jack M. Buckler '35, West Point, and Edward Danowski '34, captain of Fordham, are the two halfbacks, and watching them would be all that a defensive team would want for an afternoon. Buckler is one of the best triple-threat men of all time and his throwing of forward passes while on the run was as fine a piece of work as could be asked for by any coach. Other splendid backs who are worthy of special mention were: Michael J. Sebastian '34, Pittsburgh; Howard W. Walker '36, Brown; Jack R. Frittz Jr. '36, Colgate; Garrett B. LeVan '36, Princeton; Fred Borries Jr. '35, Annapolis; John J. Ferraro '34, Cornell, and Edward Britt '35, Holy Cross.

William C. Clark '35 of Annapolis is placed at fullback. One of the best punters of the season, Clark was also above the average in other departments of the game and contributed largely to the fine showing the Navy made against the Army. Other good fullbacks were William J. Karaban '35, Brown; John H. Dean, captain of Harvard and a splendid punter; Isadore Weinstock '35, Pittsburgh; and Frank C. Bialek '35 of Lafayette.

Army's Brilliant Football Leader



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Capt. Harvey J. Jablonsky '34
United States Military Academy Football Team.

All-Eastern Football Team for 1933

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	Joseph P. Skladany '34	Pittsburgh
Left tackle	Charles B. Ceppi '34	Princeton
Left guard	Harvey J. Jablonsky '34	West Point
Center	Roy W. Engle '34	Pennsylvania
Right guard	Bernard J. Burzio '34	Carnegie Tech
Right tackle	F. Claire Curtin '35	Yale
Right end	Anthony Matal Jr., '34	Columbia
Quarterback	Clifford E. Montgomery '34	Columbia
Left halfback	Jack M. Buckler '35	West Point
Right halfback	Edward Danowski '34	Fordham
Fullback	William C. Clark '35	Annapolis

Fall Squash Tennis Tourney for Class C Players Opens Dec. 4

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The second important fall tournament at squash tennis, for those players who have reputations to get, who are still in Class C, or the unranked class, has drawn one of the strongest fields since its inauguration, as is shown by the draw made yesterday by John P. Leo, chairman of the committee, at New York Athletic Club, where the tourney will start on Monday. Practically the entire list of the clubs which have teams entered in the Metropolitan team championships, as well as several others, have listed their best players, and the competition is likely to be keen from the start.

Ten players were listed as seeded in the draw of 58, with the best six receiving byes. They are David H. Finck of the unbeaten City Athletic Club, W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club; J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club; G. T. Baxter, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club; J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, and J. J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club. All of these are No. 1 players on their teams. The other seeded players include E. P. Field, Short Hills Club; V. de C. Lynn, Columbia University Club also No. 1 players, and the second men on the two leading teams. Charles Fechheimer Jr., City A. C., and R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club.

Yale Club, with 16 players, heads the list on the draw, with the home club second with nine. The only absentees are Squash Club and Bayside Tennis Club, with Montclair Athletic Club, not in the Metropolitan list, sending a single representative. The complete draw is as follows:

National Class C Fall Tournament

Upper Half

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, a bye.
J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., vs. E. V. Otis, Harvard Club.
Joseph V. Gallagher, Crescent A.-H. C., vs. Oscar R. U. del Giudice, Columbia U. C.
D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, vs. F. P. Chapman, Yale Club.
Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., vs. I. H. Peek, Yale Club.
Dr. L. Carp, City A. C., vs. C. S. Smith, Harvard Club.
Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., vs. Carl Good, Essex Club.
John R. Peddy, Columbia U. C., vs. O. C. Taylor, Yale Club.
James N. Hynson, Princeton Club, a bye.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, vs. D. J. Schoonmaker, Princeton Club.
Emmet McLoughlin, N. Y. A. C., vs. D. B. Fluegelman City A. C.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, vs. W. M. Warner, Yale Club.
R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, vs. W. Hoyt, Yale Club.
E. M. Douglas, Short Hills Club, vs. R. C. Aikenhead Jr., Columbia U. C.
C. H. Bohland Jr., N. Y. A. C., vs. J. L. Carey, Yale Club.
Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent A.-H. C., a bye.

Lower Half

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, a bye.
D. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, vs. W. I. Zabriskie, Princeton Club.
J. W. Callaghan, N. Y. A. C., vs. E. M. Rosenthal, City A. C.
J. T. Hall, Yale Club, vs. R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club.
E. P. Field, Short Hills Club, vs. E. A. Ley, Yale Club.
W. W. Cole, Montclair A. C., vs. Frank J. Podesta, Columbia U. C.
F. D. Sasse, N. Y. A. C., vs. J. S. Turner, Yale Club.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, vs. S. A. Tanburn, City A. C.
Joseph J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., a bye.
O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, vs. W. H. Frank, Yale Club.
H. E. Landis, Elizabeth T. & C., vs. P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C.
W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., vs. J. A. Graham, Yale Club.
Charles Fechheimer Jr., City A. C., vs. S. B. Haynes, Yale Club.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, vs. S. A. Thompson, N. Y. A. C.
Herbert Henryson, City A. C., vs. G. M. Ives, Yale Club.
David H. Finck, City A. C., a bye.

Middle West Places Four On All-America Gridiron Team

Big Ten and Big Six Each Have Two Players Selected on 1933 Associated Press Eleven—Three From Pacific Coast—South and East, Two Apiece

The Associated Press 1933 All-America Team

Position	Player	College	Age	Hgt.	Wgt.	Home
End	Paul Geisler	Centenary	22	6:02	189	Berwick, La.
Tackle	Fred E. Crawford	Duke	23	6:02	195	Waynesville, N. C.
Guard	Francis W. Schammel	Iowa	22	6:02	215	Waterloo, Iowa
Center	Charles J. Bernard	Michigan	22	6:02	215	Benton H., Mich.
Guard	William Corbus	Stanford	21	5:10	195	Vallejo, Calif.
Tackle	Adolphe J. Schwammel	Oregon State	24	6:02	214	Oakland, Calif.
End	Joseph P. Skladany	Pittsburgh	21	5:09	184	Larksville, Penna.
Q'back	Irvine E. Warburton	So. California	21	5:06½	147	San Diego, Calif.
H'back	Francis L. Lund	Minnesota*	20	5:10½	175	Rice Lake, Wis.
H'back	Jack M. Buckler	Army*	23	5:11	159	Waco, Texas
F'back	George H. Sauer	Nebraska	22	6:02	195	Lincoln, Neb.

*One more season to play.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Fortified by a 201-pound line, a quartet of the hardest-running, most versatile backfield men to be found anywhere in the broad gridiron land and supported by the solemn weight of expert opinion, the All-America football team of 1933 stands ready, if needed, to take the field today and prove it's the best eleven that can be put together.

Although the Middle West, as befits the section producing the year's strongest collection of college squads, emerges for the fifth straight season with the lion's share of all-star honors, this ninth Associated Press consensus team is distinctly representative of the best in every major zone of competition. It combines the fiery zeal of the South with the gridiron xperience of the East, the flashiness of the far western game and the solid defensive factors that play so vital a part in the success of Big Ten football.

It is, in short as well as in theory, the kind of an aggregation that coaches dream about, with the "shock troops" of the second and third teams completing the All-America squad of '33, all plenty good enough to make the "regulars" worry about their jobs.

Few of the men selected for the first team hold their high rank by anything but the closest sort of margin. It was not difficult to point the All-America finger at such stalwarts as Fred E. Crawford '36 of Duke, greatest of the South's linemen and the "key" player of an unbeaten team; Charles J. Bernard '34, defensive genius and center of Michigan's Big Ten champions, or so consistently brilliant a pair of backs as F. L. "Pug" Lund '35 of Minnesota and Jack M. Buckler '35 of West Point. Yet even these players were not without rivals and the battle for positions otherwise was marked by the hottest kind of argument.

There has been less of the so-called All-America ballyhoo this year than at any time in the past half-dozen seasons. Publicity men seem to have joined the coaches in catching the spirit and emphasis of team play. Thus a high-scoring back one Saturday might be doing the blocking for a team mate the following week and consequently complicate the work of the experts. A team like Princeton, undefeated, untied and not even scored upon until next to its last game of the season, showed how a place at the peak could be gained without any All-America thunder echoing near-by.

The dominant strength of the middle West looms conspicuously in the All-America picture, as well as the team records, despite the downfall of that erstwhile pace-setter, Notre Dame. Held scoreless in six out of eight games to the complete astonishment of one and all who wondered at this waste of man power, the fighting Irish failed to produce an All-America player for the first time in five years. This is a striking contrast to Notre Dame's record of putting no less than nine players on the first teams of the last four seasons.

The Big Ten and Big Six, however, combine to collect four of the 11 All-America positions. Three from the Pacific coast, two each from the South and East complete the roster. The entire squad of 33 numbers 10 from the far West, nine from the middle West, eight from the East and six from the South.

Touring Team Wins All Three Of Its Matches

Beats Mid-West, in Deciding Game—All-American Eleven Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 2—Three straight victories were recorded by the United States touring team in the women's national field hockey championships concluded at Dysche Stadium here yesterday. The tourists, who recently returned from an invasion of Europe, defeated Mid-West, 5 to 0, in the deciding game. Virginia Vanderbeck, left wing, scored three goals, and Helen Howe left inner, scored two.

Northeast No. 1 defeated Southeast in a close game, 3 to 2, while Northeast No. 2 edged out the Great Lakes, 1 to 0. Several feature games are planned for today.

The games played up to today were used as the basis for selecting an All-America team which will go on an overseas tour in 1934. The committee selected the following as the first team:

Agnes Rodgers, Southeast, left wing.
Virginia Vanderbeck, 1933, Touring, li.
Adela Loyson, Northeast No. 1, cf.
Betty Richey, Northeast No. 1, ri.
Mrs. Emma Disston, Southeast, rw.
Betty Tausig, 1933 Touring, left half.
Anne B. Townsend, 1933, Touring ch.
Ann Pugh, 1933 Touring, right half.
Lucille Burnham, Northeast No. 1, lfb.
Geraldine Thaete, 1933, Touring, rfb.
Frances Elliot, 1933 Touring, goal.

For a reserve squad the following were selected:

Betty Cabury, 1933 Touring, left wing.
May Howe, Southeast, left inner.
Virgina Bourgaurdec, 1933, Touring, cf. ter forward.
Katherine Kendig, Southeast, right inner.
Katherine Bigman, Northeast, right wing.
Barbara Streigh, 1933 Touring, left half.
Helena Wheeler, Northeast, center half.
Selina Sillick, Northeast, right half.
Barbara Black, 1933 Touring, left full.
Anna Page, Northeast, right full.
Barbara Crowe, Northeast, goal.

Boston Takes Can-Am Lead, Defeating Reds

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	4	0	2	21	17	8
Providence	2	2	1	5	4	6
Quebec	3	0	4	21	23	6
New Haven	2	1	3	9	13	5
Philadelphia	2	1	3	12	11	5

Results Dec. 1

Boston 3, Providence 1.
Quebec 3, Philadelphia 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2—The Boston Cubs took undisputed possession of first place in the Canadian-American League standing here last night by defeating the Providence Reds, 3 to 1. Playing brilliant hockey from start until finish, the Cubs became the first Can-Am team this season to win a game away from home. Harnott scored the first Boston goal in the fourth minute of the opening period, assisted by Joe Jerwa. It was only the second goal registered against Byrne, Providence goalie, since the start of the season. O'Neil and Davie combined to put the Cubs two ahead early in the second period, the former converting the latter's pass. The final Boston score came late in the third session, Filmore finding the net. Harrington shot the only Providence goal late in the second period.

Boston	Providence
Harnott, Halliday, Weir, lw	rw, Rivers, Taylor
O'Neil, Heximer, Buckles, c	c, Gaudreault, Murray
Davie, Filmore, Cunningham, rw	lw, Hart, Giroux, Harrington
J. Jerwa, Lane, ld	rd, McVicar, Lesieur
Lane, Mulligan, rd	ld, Nichols, Trapp
Jackson, g	g, Byrne

Score—Boston 3, Providence 1. Goals—Harnott, O'Neil and Filmore for Boston; Harrington for Providence. Assists—J. Jerwa, Davie and Halliday for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Dec. 2—A snappy third-period rally gave the Quebec Beavers a 3-to-1 victory over the Philadelphia Arrows here last night in a Canadian-American League hockey game, and elevated the winners from last place to a tie for second in the standing. The teams were tied at 1-all going into the third period, as a result of King's goal for Philadelphia in the opening session and MacIntyre's score for the Beavers in the second. Quebec rallied, however, and shot in two quick goals about halfway through the period. Ward and Wilson combining in the first, and Wilson scoring the second unassisted.

Quebec	Philadelphia
Ward, Wilson, Lowrey, c	c, King, Anderson
Toupin, McIntyre, Campbell, rw	lw, Hudson, Collings
Doran, Frew, ld	rd, McGoldrick, Desmarais
Blake, Molyneaux, rd	ld, Peters, Desmarais
Smith, g	g, Wood

Score—Quebec 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—McIntyre, Ward and Wilson for Quebec; King for Philadelphia. Assists—Dube and Wilson for Quebec. Officials—A. Martineau and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Crawford Defeats Perry

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 2 (AP)—Jack H. Crawford, Australia's tennis champion, today finally defeated Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup ace and singles champion of the United States, winning from the Englishman, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, in an Australian-English series which Australia won 9 to 3. Perry was victorious in their previous encounters this year, defeating Crawford in the United States final and again last week in the Victoria championships. They did not meet at Wimbledon or in Davis Cup competition. Perry was handicapped in the two losing sets by a finger injury, incurred when he fell during the second set. He had outplayed Crawford consistently to that point but could not get going again.

Marylebone C. C. Wins

RAJKOT, India, Dec. 2 (Canadian Press)—The Marylebone cricket team won a three-day match from Western India yesterday by four wickets. The home players scored 64 and 49, the visitors replying with 254 and 60 for six wickets. Amar Singh bowled well for Western India, capturing four English wickets for 41 runs.

Martin Succeeds Oberlander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec 2—Fred Martin, former star at Oberlin College, has been appointed coach of the Wesleyan University wrestling team, it was announced here yesterday. He succeeds A. J. Oberlander, who recently resigned.

Brew's Century Features

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 2 (Canadian Press)—A sparkling century by Brew featured the opening day's play of the cricket match between Queensland and Victoria yesterday. Brew compiled 102 and at the close of play Queensland's score stood at 310 runs for nine wickets.

Golf Meeting Jan. 6

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—A. M. Reid, secretary of the United States Golf Association, yesterday announced that the annual meeting would be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 6 at 11 a. m.

Hockey Still Reigns King Of Winter Sports

New Northern Circuit Shows Game's Popularity in Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 2—Ample proof that hockey still reigns king of winter sports in western Canada and along the Pacific coast, is shown by the formation of the Northern Professional Hockey League, comprising five cities. The new circuit succeeds the Western Canada League of last winter and now includes in addition to Edmonton and Calgary, the three coast cities of Vancouver, Seattle and Portland.

Dotting the rosters of the five teams are familiar names of the athletes who pursue the elusive rubber in the great winter pastime.

Gordon "Duke" Keats of the Edmonton Eskimos, champions of the Western Canada League, last year, favors experience on his squad. No less than seven members of the team have seen duty in the National League. With the signing of Ty Arbour, Edmonton fans are looking forward to seeing once more, the "Big Three" of western hockey in the golden era of 1922-23-24 and 25. The Keats-to-Gagne-to-Arbour trio was a household word among ice fans. All three have many years behind them. Other forwards include Louis Holmes, last year with Tulsa and formerly with Chicago Black Hawks; Ade Johnson and Norman "Chubby" Scott of last year's Eskimos, and Stan Moher, a star amateur performer from the Edmonton senior league may be secured for home games.

Back on defense, Keats has Ernie Kenny and Art Townsend of last winter's squad. Val Hoffinger who performed for Cleveland, London, Chicago and New York Rangers at various times is a new addition to the Esks. Earl Robertson, whose spectacular work in the nets was a big factor in Edmonton's drive for the league title last year, is back

Calgary Tigers Look Good

Calgary Tigers, with Lloyd Turner at the helm, appear exceptionally powerful on paper, a heavy team whose style of play is built around defensive hockey. Turner has secured Norman "Dutch" Gainor, former Boston Bruin star, from the defunct Saskatoon club. Gainor, appointed Tiger captain, will be the spear head of the attack for the Calgarians, flanked by Louis Coupez and Max Sutherland, rangy wingers. Ralph Blythe, "Smokey" Harris and George Heard comprise the second string of pointgetters. Johnny Houbreggs, defenseman, will have Gordon Savage as his partner. Savage was secured from Syracuse when he refused to report to the International League club. In the net is Red McCusher. Bill Hutton, who had a brief sojourn with the Rossmen of Boston, is the third defenseman, while Ernie Anderson is the sixth forward.

Out on the slopes of the Pacific, Guy Patrick, mentor of the Vancouver Lions, appears well satisfied with his entry. Red Hardaker, spare goalie in the old coast league, guards the cage. Walter Creasey of last year's Vancouver Maroons will miss his team mate, Jean Pusie, but Jimmy Arnott, a Vancouver favorite, will attempt to replace Pusie. Sammy McAdam is back at center ice with the captain duties on his shoulders. Lude Palm, once the property of New York Rangers, plays right wing with Walter McCartney, last year with Quebec, on the left boards. Clint Smith, secured from Saskatoon; Charlie Mason, also from the Hub city, and Bobby Kirk, Winnipeg boy, will be relief forwards. Chuck Dunn will do utility chores.

Back once more to the scenes of his greatest triumphs, is Frank Foyston as pilot of the Seattle Sea Hawks. Emmet Venne, who has played in the eastern minors is goalie. Jack Arbour is the real veteran of the Hawks. He will act as captain and hold a defense job. Dave Gilhooley, last year with Detroit Olmpics, will team with Arbour, and Ray Powley of Saskatoon, will be a third rear guard. Hank Dyck, second highest scorer in the Western Canada loop last winter, will lead the Hawks on goal scoring parades, assisted by Harold Tabor on left wing and Tony Hemmerling, an amateur recruit from Saskatoon Quakers. Howard Harper, in the California league for the past four years, will be the second-string center, with Riley Mullen, Oakland winger, and Les Whittles, who played under Foyston in the Bronx.

Rowe Is Confident

Bobby Rowe is confident of his Portland Buckaroos. Two goalkeepers are battling for the job in Skipper Mitchell of Souris, Manitoba, and Bud Simpkins, a Portland product. Simpkins' class in the California League, gives him the edge over his older rival. Archie Grey, 190-pound defense man, formerly with Saskatoon Crescents and Hollywood of the California League has clinched a berth. Bob Gilmour, former Cleveland Indian; Dutch Singer, graduate of the California loop, and Slim Holoway, Brandon, Manitoba, amateur, are others fighting for defense positions.

At center, Jimmy Evans, a Portland star of 1930, and Syl Acaster of Regina give the Bucks a wealth of play-making art. Peaches Lyons, after playing with Windsor and Cleveland, is back with Rowe on left wing. Freddie Metcalfe, with Tulsa last winter, Ernie Leacock, who has seen service with Victoria and Vancouver, are out for the left wing berth. Rowe has four amateurs for service on the right lane, including Charlie Collins and Rusty Hammerling from Saskatoon, Fred Jennings and Leo Tobin, Winnipeg products.

Dr. Gordon Leitch, president of the newly organized league, has appointed a board of referees in each city. Carl Jacobs and Clarence Boucher will work in Vancouver, with the possibility of Ken Paul, who returned recently from the National League. Jack Bennett is the only man appointed in Portland, while Jack Walker will act in Seattle. King Kelly and Jack Gordon will be in charge of games in Calgary. Clarence Campbell and Bill Broadfoot will be in charge at Edmonton. National League hockey rules will be in effect.

Reduction in Fares Made by Railroads Through Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reducing railroad fares to 3 cents a mile in Pullmans and 2 cents a mile in day coaches, the Georgia Railroad and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad have joined other southern railroads announcing a reduction of fares in the Southeast.

The Central of Georgia, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line announced similar reductions on Nov. 13. The Louisville & Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and the Atlantic & West Point Route railroads have had low rates in effect for some time.

All the railroads have announced Georgia, with the exception of the Southern and its affiliates, informed the Georgia Public Service Commission Nov. 14 that they had abolished the Pullman surcharge. Officials of the Southern said they "probably" would consider placing the new low rates into effect in the near future.

All the railroad have announced that the changes rates will be effective for a six months' period, beginning Dec. 1.

N. Y. Rangers to Battle Bruin Six in Garden

Colorful, smart and speedy, the New York Rangers arrive in town tonight to face the Boston Bruins in the first National Hockey League encounter between the two this season. Rangers are holders of the Stanley Cup in spite of their showing this fall. Usually a fast-starting team, the New Yorkers are now in last place and apparently have not reached customary form.

Manager Art Ross is taking no chances with the speedy New Yorkers and is calling upon his players to give their utmost tonight. A new star is being publicized by Rangers in Jean Pusie, French-Canadian. He established quite a reputation in minor-league hockey and Manager Lester Patrick is bringing him slowly toward major-league stardom. The Rangers are still depending upon much of the personnel of past years, particularly the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher on the first line.

South Dakota's Tax Law Clarified by Court

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 2 (AP)—South Dakota's new gross income tax law, in so far as it applies to intrastate commerce and occupational receipts, was upheld yesterday by the State Supreme Court.

So far as the law attempts to tax transactions in interstate commerce and individual receipts as distinguished from occupational income, it was declared unconstitutional. The law placed taxes ranging from one-fourth of 1 per cent to 2 per cent on gross receipts of, virtually every sort. South Dakota officials said it had been widely copied by other states.

Paul Mellon Honored by Yale

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mr Paul Mellon, son of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, announced yesterday he has accepted an associate fellowship at Berkeley College, Yale. "The post was offered me recently," he said. It is an honorary appointment and does not require permanent residence in New Haven. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1929.

Harmeson to Coach Lehigh

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 2 (AP)—Nelson A. Kellogg, director of athletics at Lehigh University, yesterday announced the appointment of Glen Harmeson, assistant football coach at Purdue University, as coach at Lehigh. The announcement said Harmeson signed a three-year contract. The salary was not revealed. It is understood he will be engaged at Lehigh the year round. Native of Indianapolis, Harmeson succeeds A. Austin Tate, grid mentor at Lehigh for the last seven years. Tate resigned after the Lehigh-Lafayette game last Saturday. The resignation is to become effective Feb. 1, 1934. Harmeson graduated from Purdue in 1930 and for the last two years has been first assistant to Noble Kizer at the Indiana institution. For two seasons after his graduation he was freshman coach of the Boilermakers.

Iowa State Awarded Meet

AMES, Iowa, Dec. 2 (AP)—Iowa State College has been awarded the 1934 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States wrestling meet. Coach Hugo Otopalik was notified yesterday. The exact dates for the meet will be set later. The announcement was received from C. W. Streit Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the A. A. U. wrestling committee.

Atlanta Called Literary 'Hub' For Future Writers of South

A Replica of New York's Institute of Arts and Sciences to Provide Opportunity for 'Local' Workers Predicted as Movement Progresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a recent reception to Georgia writers by the Library Club of Atlanta, Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards predicted a future for Georgia and the South in which Atlanta would be a great literary center, with an organization similar to New York's Institute of Arts and Sciences, an objective of which would be provision of opportunity for local workers.

This meeting, the third of its kind, in its get-together atmosphere of those who write and those who distribute writings, is a movement toward the prophecy's fulfillment.

Another milestone of progress was the Book Exposition of 1929, under direction of a leading young poet, Agnes Kendrick Gray, whose "River Dusk" was one of many books on display. The "show," the first in Georgia and second in the South, with its cases full of books and documents, old and new, and its daily crowds of people, from near and far, was a lively testimony of public interest in literature.

Many Milestones of Progress

Milestones of progress are many, distinctive and promising. In verse, usually shyest, advance is startling. The coveted prizes of the Poetry Society of America have been awarded a half-dozen times or more to Georgians. Many aspirants within the State have won the prizes, also coveted, of the Poetry Society of Georgia with headquarters at Savannah. A number of "thin little volumes of verse," a credit to their printers as well as to their authors, have recently been pulled from Georgia presses.

Among the latest are two, each carrying a poem which has received the Georgia Society prize and been included in Moult's "Best Poems": Daniel Whitehead Hicky's "Thirteen Sonnets of Georgia," illustrated by Cornelia Cunningham; and "Glory of Earth," by Anderson Scruggs. In the Poetry Review of London, 1930, the poetry editor of the New York Times says that no other place apparently contains so many poets as Atlanta, to quote Mary Brent Whiteside, Atlanta poet whom London honored. The Oglethorpe's "Book of Verse," 1930, with Harrison's "Georgia Poets," 1930, and Hibbard's "The Lyric South," 1928, constitute three recent Georgia anthologies.

Georgia Produces Lyrics

With this impressive exhibit, one asks with Hibbard, "What poetry is Georgia writing?" and answers with him and other critics: "Lyrics," which is true from Rose Mercier Montgomery's ultra-modern lines to the gentlest melodies of the serene genius of Mary McKinley Cobb, "the earliest woman to have her name appear among the major poets," say some authorities. These anthologies and Hart's "Georgia Writer," which includes prose writers, are a continuance of information such as is given in Martin-Hoyt's "Southern Literature," the works of Mildred Rutherford, Lucian Lamar Knight and others.

In history's domain, Georgia surpasses itself in verse. We have no great epic to match with Ulrich B. Phillips's "Life and Labor in the Old South" (1929), to which went Little Brown & Co.'s $2500 prize; or his "Georgia and State Rights" (1901), which won the Justin Windsor prize of the American Historical Society (1901). The bicentennial year brought forth noteworthy histories, "Georgia, a Pageant of the Years," a chronological one by the Colonial Dames, "A Short History of Georgia" by Dr. E. Merton Coulter, professor of history in the University of Georgia and editor of the Georgia Historical Quarterly; and Ruth Scarborough's "Opposition to Slavery in Georgia," published by the Peabody School for Teachers.

Histories of Long Standing

Of longer standing are histories by Lawton Evans and Preston Brooks; many other histories and many volumes of Confederate history. Among Confederate reminiscence should be reckoned frequent contributions to Sunday magazines from Myrta Lockett Avary whose four source books, as stated by the Literary Digest, the Outlook, and other journals helped to harmonize raw sectional feeling and to open the way for other Southern writers.

Frances Newman, author of "The Short Story's Mutations" and a critic of sure authority writing in the New York Herald's "Books," Aug. 16, 1925, mentioned John Wade's "Life of Augustus B. Longstreet" as a truly great book. His "Life of John Wesley" is another standard biography. Recent acquisitions in this line embrace: Julia Harris's "Life of Joel Chandler Harris" and Harris as "Editor and Essayist"; Aubrey Starke's 'Life of Lanier." Mrs. Lamar's "Lif of Joseph Rucker Lamar," Stovall's "Life of Toombs," Pearce's "Life of Hill" and many others.

Novels Share Honor

In greatness among novels, Corra Harris's "Circuit Rider's Wife," Caroline Miller's "Lamb in His Bosom" and Marie Conway Oemler's "The Holy Lover," divide honors. There are many others. A pretty incident for juveniles is "Spaniard's Mark" by Allan Knight, illustrated by Cornelia Cunningham.

In the New York Evening Post of 1923, Hibbard enumerated signs of progress: "Southern papers are beginning to run book review pages; little theater movements are popular; art schools are organized. Art exhibits and music festivals multiply; poetry societies are literally booming. Little magazines are founded; if their life is brief, their founding is itself a mark of progress breathing aspiration."

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Book Reviews and Literary News

A Gallic View of NRA

...osevelt and His America, by Bernard Faÿ. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75.
The Third American Revolution: An Interpretation, by Benson Y. Landis. New York: Association Press

WHEN a French writer really masters the spirit of American institutions and the tone of American life, he is usually able to interpret them in unapproachable fashion. De Tocqueville, first among European observers, gave to Americans a book about their own institutions which was helpful, illuminating and readable. In later years André Siegfried, in "America Comes of Age," has contributed notably to Americans' knowledge of their own social and political habits. The Gallic mind seems especially fitted to grasp and to evaluate the worth of democracy in America.

It is perhaps significant that Bernard Faÿ, who makes a really notable contribution to the literature of destruction and reconstruction in the United States, should have first appealed to American readers with a study of Benjamin Franklin. That shrewd and canny Quaker was no less a typical American of his time than Franklin Roosevelt is of today. Little of his philosophy of thrift, industry, frugality and temperance remains in those industrial and financial circles upon which a senatorial committee has been directing the bright light of an investigation to the edification and disgust of the American people. "Poor Richard's" maxims find little place in Wall Street today. And yet among millions of the people whom Wall Street plundered those homely precepts stand almost beside the Ten Commandments as a code of life. Perhaps they will find an even wider acceptance since the debacle of 1929 has taught the superiority of "Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee" to the most alluring promises of the circulars of investment brokers.

* * *

With a mind full of the homely virtues of Franklin as an early American, and further equipped for his task by long residence in the United States and service as a visiting lecturer in various American universities, Mr. Faÿ has written a book that is brilliant in style, authoritative in its information, searching in its critical analysis of the President's policies and personality. Nor does he confine himself at all narrowly to the topic indicated by the title of his book. Almost half the volume is given over to a discussion of the phenomena and the individuals that led up to the triumphant enthronement of Roosevelt and the New Deal. Sometimes his judgments are a trifle sweeping, and perhaps more sensational than just. President Harding was "a weak, commonplace, honest and conscientious man." President Coolidge "could never resign himself to saying 'yes,' and this earned him the reputation of being a great man." President Hoover "had a talent for unpopularity, an instinct for tactlessness and a craving for rudeness."

He possessed hardly any quality save a certain rigidity of mind and a certain tartness of character which enabled him to fight and kept him fighting to the last." Of Franklin Roosevelt, hero of his volume he writes:

* * *

"Politics is life to him. He shuns neither risk nor improvisation; he recoils only from rigidity and system. He prefers suppleness. From radicalism he takes its taste for the life to come, from conservatism its taste for present life and its respect for past life. For his ideas are merely means of action. He always guards his independence in relation to them. He is not afraid of them."

If Mr. Faÿ seems to treat some of the later Presidents with but scant reverence, it may be worth while to quote what he writes about the first and greatest of them all, George Washington:

"He was a man of wealth who was always crushed and harassed by debts; he was a general who never managed to win a pitched battle (what about Monmouth, Trenton, and the Brandywine, Mr. Faÿ?) and whose finest exploit was achieved in a siege when he had with him a French fleet and French army outnumbering his own. As a captain he was not a success; as a colonel his services were not much appreciated, and it was said in the eighteenth century that of all the great generals he alone obtained a great result without great battles.

"Washington was the apotheosis of silence and good sense."

It will be apparent from these quotations that in his eagerness to achieve a light and readable style the author falls at times into the pit of flippancy, and his endeavors to be audacious sometimes cause him to be merely impertinent. It is a pity that a volume so full of interest and shrewd comment should be thus marred.

The tendency of the voters of the United States to elect only Anglo-Saxons to the Presidency also awakens the writer's Gallic indignation, and is the topic of many sneering comments.

I find this statement in Mr. Faÿ's book rather perplexing:

"In 1933 America went bankrupt. She let the dollar collapse. She could not prevent Japan from laying hands on Manchuria, nor force France to pay the annuities of her war debt, nor compel England to stabilize her pound."

But the United States owed no debts which she could not and did not pay. Was it not rather France, who refused to meet her clearly defined obligations, who was bankrupt? The United States was not forced into a raid on the territory of a friendly power in order to build up future markets. It would seem that the author has ascribed bankruptcy to the wrong power.

Notwithstanding the defects in style and the frequently flippant and unfair estimates of American public men, the book is well worth while readable and informative.

The practice of calling the Roosevelt Administration a revolution will not down. Dr. Landis, however, makes amends for his ready acceptance of a doubtful phrase by the comprehensiveness and utility of his little book. I know of no other up-to-date compendium of the purposes, methods, successes and failures of the Administration. Although the author is largely in sympathy—as who is not?—with the purposes of the Roosevelt program, he treats it with a fine objectivity and does not fail to marshal the hostile criticisms along with the applause. As a condensed handbook for those who would write or speak on the New Deal at the present moment, the volume is useful. How long its value will persist in face of rapidly shifting policies is problematical.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Behind the Economic Front

America Self-Contained, by Samuel Crowther. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.
The First Chapter of the New Deal, by John A. Lapp. Introduction by Prof. Raymond Moley. Chicago: John A. Prescott & Son. $3.
The Roosevelt Program, by Cleveland Rodgers. New York: Putnam. $2.
The American Way, by Earle Looker. New York: John Day.

WHILE it may be that Mr. Samuel Crowther, in his "America Self-Contained," has convinced himself and his readers that the United States, by achieving what he describes as economic freedom, has somewhat reassured us all that we can do very well if we will only content ourselves to do without company, there remains something still to be desired.

Uncle Sam and his family possibly may find themselves as lonesome as a household from which the children and all the other relations, near and remote, suddenly decide to absent themselves for a season. The home folk may be able to convince themselves that it is all for the best, but it needs ingenious arguing. Mr. Crowther apparently has no difficulty in proving that the United States can survive, and even prosper, with wisely controlled production and equally wisely directed distribution. He presents what many will accept as a convincing answer to the brief of the internationalists, and to the self-styled technocrats, the latter the disciples of economic and industrial deflation. To these he says: "It is equally absurd to talk about the industrial machine of America having outstripped the capacity to buy. That is just another way of presenting the world-old delusion that the ills of mankind are always due to overproduction."

* * *

Perhaps supplementing, if not confirming, the thesis promulgated by Mr. Crowther, there comes from the press "The First Chapter of the New Deal." The introduction to this volume is by Prof. Raymond Moley, until recently an adviser in President Roosevelt's extrajudicial cabinet of advisers. The book is valuable chiefly because it supplies a comprehensive and factual record of recent "unprecedented legislation" authorizing, so far as authority can be given by Congress, the more or less experimental expedients designed to relieve, if not actually to end, the long-continued economic depression following the speculative market crash of 1929. The commentaries presented are from the pen of Dr. John A. Lapp, perhaps somewhat better known as a compiler than as an interpreter of the law.

* * *

There follows, likewise, "The Roosevelt Program," another analysis of the New Deal, without documentation, but somewhat more fully interpretative. The author, a well-known Brooklyn newspaper editor, sees the Roosevelt program as a distinctly courageous undertaking in a determined and entirely sincere effort to restore a measure of economic prosperity.

A book somewhat easier to read because of its entertaining narrative style is Mr. Earle Looker's "The American Way." One gains the impression that Mr. Looker does not regard himself as an economist whose opinions must be accepted as final or as in any sense conclusive. He makes his point, nevertheless, probably because of a convincing and pleasantly intimate persuasiveness.

Of course none but prophets whose opinions and predictions are valued or esteemed only by themselves will undertake to write in advance the results of President Roosevelt's economic experimentation. That history may more truthfully be written a year, five years or a generation hence. Those who are able to bide their time in patience will do well not to pay unreserved heed to some writers whose ambition seems to be first to broadcast a hazarded opinion which may by chance prove to be a correct guess.

The proof of the pudding has not yet been offered.

FRANK L. PERRIN.

Clannish to the End

Over the River, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York (As "One More River"): Scribner. $2.50

ACCORDING to John Galsworthy, the English clan spirit dies hard even in this skeptical generation. It is still going strong in his last book, "Over the River." There is no lack of it to support Clare, the younger Cherrell—sister to the Dinny already familiar to Galsworthy's readers—when she gets into difficulties. Clare has married socially well but privately unsuccessfully. Clare runs away and confides in her sister, who drops a hint of the truth to the family. Clare's husband may have his career wrecked by the failure of his marriage but, without hesitation, and without any real knowledge of the facts, Clare's uncle says to her in the grand manner, "To me . . . and to all your kin, his career is nothing to your good name . . ."

"*Our* good name" is what one feels he should have said. For aristocratic old gentlemen do not readily condone marital upheavals, especially when initiated by the woman, even if she is a relation and in the right. The author makes the mistake of attributing to his aristocrats the more tolerant outlook which belongs properly to the middle classes.

Clare unfortunately is not so careful of her good name as she should be. Her morals are in fact impeccable, but in practice she appears not above suspicion. Sophisticated and "modern" as she is supposed to be, she seems innocently to forget the reason she has left her husband and quite to overlook the probability that a man of his character will turn vindictive.

* * *

She gets a job—how easily young ladies with no experience get jobs in novels!—as secretary to a member of Parliament at £250 a year. She spends a great deal of time with a young man whom she has met on the boat when running away from her husband. And she gives the latter just the opportunity he has been waiting for. He petitions for a divorce, and for heavy damages against the supposed corespondent.

The young man is bristling with honor and the desire to play the game. He has been to a good school and university—Clare's father makes sure about that; he has no money beyond his salary but his job is breeding horses, and horses, like dogs, are socially as respectable as the Church, the Law or the Army. Clare's family is satisfied: the case must be defended.

* * *

These people are little more than social types, who act, speak and think within the stereotyped limits of their clan law. There are no rebels; no individual reactions or attitudes which might suggest that one person at least was possessed of sufficient human feeling and vitality to make him act from within. There is not a flicker of passion in any of them. They are like a well-drilled, well-spoken, obedient group of players and they do their producer justice. They never forget their lines. They are slick and provide entertainment but they are only social echoes.

The exception is in the law case, where a flash of real feeling does appear. John Galsworthy always thrived in describing courts of law, and the court scene in "Over the River" is easily the best part of the book.

E. M. V.

1000 Years of Germany

History of Germany: People and State Through a Thousand Years, by Hermann Pinnow. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.

THE manifest difficulties inherent in compassing a thousand complicated years within an octavo volume are to a large extent overcome by the design of Professor Pinnow's history. Departing from essentially chronological treatment, he has sketched people, emperors and concepts of government since the days of the Franks. It comprises, in translation, a not unimportant contribution to the shorter English bibliography on German history.

But in his assessment of modern Germany, Professor Pinnow has essayed to transcend the task of the historian. Having written the original German three years ago, he presumed Germany to be headed upon a firm Republican course. He saw the development of constitutionalism—the interplay of liberal tenets—developing the unification of the German people and overstriding the stumblingblock of sectionalism which even Bismarck could not surmount.

The unification has come, but through National Socialism, which is the direct antithesis of the post-war Republicanism which Professor Pinnow assumed was so firmly established. Yet Professor Pinnow goes even further in his views of the unification of the German peoples. Upon historical grounds—a bond forged of "blood, speech and the history of 1000 years"—he depicts the unification of Austria and Germany as the dictate of ultimate necessity. But in this case he outlines no method. The process of unification remains the secret of calendar leaves as yet unturned.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Of Prizes and Possible Plots

YOU MAY have noticed that award of the Nobel Prize to Ivan Bunin and recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States came at about the same time . . . It may be there is more in this coincidence than meets the eye . . . It bears all the signs of a Communist or a bourgeois plot—we're not sure which . . . It may be that the Russians, having heard that Bunin, an enemy of the Soviets, was to receive the prize, utilized their propaganda machinery in America to induce Mr. Roosevelt to hasten recognition . . . Or it may be that Washington, having decided to recognize Moscow in order to get its trade, schemed then with other capitalist governments to obtain the Nobel Prize for a non-Communist Russian, in order to divert American money into bourgeois channels . . . You never can tell just what is behind these international moves.

* * *

Anyhow, it seems certain that a good deal of American money (alas, sadly depreciated) is about to flow into the pockets of Mr. Bunin, and a lot more into the coffers of Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, his enterprising American publisher . . . For an American publisher not only keeps abreast of the news; he gets quick value out of it . . . Announcement of the prize award had hardly been made when Knopf was on the street with copies of "The Village" and "The Gentleman from San Francisco" . . . Just as when you leave the big game you buy at the gate a paper giving the score and a detailed report of the play . . . Betcha the Russian publishers couldn't do it.

* * *

The Borzoi jacket justly calls "The Gentleman from San Francisco" Bunin's most celebrated story . . . That's really an understatement . . . "The Gentleman from San Francisco" is the only story of Bunin's that most people remember at all . . . It is not surprising that it clings in the memory . . . We read it ten years ago, and although we read other things of Bunin's at the same time and have read since almost as many short stories as Mr. Edward J. O'Brien has, the journey of this wealthy American to Europe and back has never really left our consciousness . . . It seems to have been burned in.

Perhaps the Soviets will cash in on this award, too . . . "The Gentleman from San Francisco," it appears to our untutored mind, is pretty good proletarian propaganda . . . In fact, it wouldn't surprise us to see booksellers prosecuted for selling it—or rather, in line with American tradition, lynched.

The novel called "The Village" is preceded in the Nobel Prize edition by an autobiographical note from the author which is of considerable interest . . . It denies once more that everything Russian is gloomy . . . Most people, in English-speaking countries at least, have regarded the old Russia as the land of gloom and its literature as the expression of futility . . . Of late we have been assured from several authoritative sources that this is all a mistake . . . The plays of Tchekhov, so far from being gloomy, are merry comedies and should be so presented, Mr. Leo Bulgakov, director of the currently successful American comedy, "One Sunday Afternoon," said in an interview with Mr. E. C. Sherburne, recently printed in this newspaper . . . And in London lately "The Cherry Orchard" has been produced in that manner.

Now comes Mr. Bunin with a denial that he is a mere purveyor of misery . . . "Some critics have called me cruel and gloomy," he writes. "I do not think that this definition is fair and accurate" . . . He speaks of "The Village" as "the first of a whole series of works which depicted the Russian character without adornment, the Russian soul, its peculiar complexity, its depths, both bright and dark, though almost invariably tragic" . . . But he concludes: "However, does it mean that my soul is filled only with darkness and despair? Not at all. 'As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O, God!'"

We cannot recommend Mr. Bunin as an impartial commentator on Soviet Russia . . . But these two books will give you a very good idea of the qualities which won him the Nobel Prize—if you want to risk facing mobs outside the bookstores in your town.

Essence of Mr. Hillyer

The Collected Verse of Robert Hillyer. New York: Knopf. $2.

FROM six slim volumes of verse published between 1917 and 1930, Mr. Robert Hillyer, associate professor of English at Harvard University, has drawn together for republication close to 200 pages of poetry in which he may well take

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
Robert Hillyer

pride and his readers delight. The book contains 66 short poems, as well as 37 sonates and a half dozen longer works. There is not only substance here, but quality, particularly quality in craftmanship.

Upon his knowledge of Greek, Roman, English and American poetry, Mr. Hillyer has built solidly. He is not an experimenter in loose new forms but a lover of the old patterns, each one of them carrying with its own beauty an echo of Shakespeare, Theocritus, Wordsworth, Emerson, Thompson, to name only a few of the predecessors whose lines came like reverberations from Mr. Hillyer's use of devices, measures, phrases, figures and such stock personæ as Daphnis, Sleeping Beauty, Campaspe and Pan. Tradition goes deep into the very material of his thought, as in "The Gates of the Compass," which, if not the best, is certainly outstanding among his works despite or even because of this foundation upon the poets of the past. Here is the opening stanza from the division called "Memory," to serve as a touchstone of his art:

The huntsman riding through the fogs of dawn
Lifts to his lips the horn of twisted gold
And blows two bell-like notes through glen and hollow
Mournfully keen as smoke of autumn leaves.
For ever young he rides a dying horse,
For ever on the chase though no stag flies,
Attended only by those double echoes
The soul and flesh, the day and night of time.
Until the blindfold of the fog between
His eyes and the far reaches of the day
Grows thin, and all around him he beholds
A countryside bathed in the light of dream.
And there dismounting, he goes forth alone
And blows the single golden note of peace.

Not only his technique but his constant thought is dominant in this selection. Mr. Hillyer, quite candidly, seeks escape, escape, no doubt, from the disillusion of the war and of the post-war decade during which most of this poetry was written. He seldom alludes to the "Great Adventure" in France in which he took part. He seems almost unaware of the great social and political changes which stirred his world during the time when he was writing. If he had been as much concerned with economics as with geology, it seems hardly possible that he would have so completely avoided giving xpression to his time, other than in retreat to a world of romance.

Such retreat is in its way an expression of the times, a very common one among poets, and it will give pleasure to many readers of similar habits of thought. It is chiefly because Mr. Hillyer has so thoroughly mastered his craft, because his thought is keen, his emotion intense, that there is cause to wish for something more free, direct, outspoken, to add importance to the poetry he writes.

I. F.

Last of the Naughties

Characters and Commentaries, by Lytton Strachey. London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d. net.

LYTTON STRACHEY was among the most civilized of men, and few of us are civilized enough to forgive him a superiority which does not flatter us. We have, of course, our consolations—who has not? We can remark that it is simple to be civilized if you make your world small enough. We can quote the first sentence of an essay on Militarism and Theology (to be found in this collection of his literary remains), "Ultimately the world is governed by moderate men," and reflect that there was nothing moderate about Lytton Strachey. To be an artist is to be immoderate.

And we can dig further among his reviews of eighteenth century English literature in this book for the information that in that century alone did English writers wield power, and silence their betters with their brains. Milton got—was it?—£14 for "Paradise Lost," but Pope made £9000 from his "Homer." The artists had turned the tables and had become moderate men; Pope might snarl, but he had made Homer respectable and the heroic couplet was "correct."

* * *

But the old England returned when the aristocratic civilization went, and moderation came back and Lytton Strachey will not rule. His civilization does not stand. His brief influence, theatrical at one time because of the imitators on whose account his reputation unjustly suffered, already wanes. Already we discuss whether he had scholarship, whether he was the last of the bourgeois or the first of the revolutionaries and a great many silly things besides. It is better to open this miscellaneous collection of essays and reviews dating from 1903 onward and to get down as closely as possible to the facts.

The first of the revolutionaries? The last of the bourgeois? It seems to us he was rather the last of the naughties. In Strachey we had a survival from the age which drew his most damaging mockeries; and a most misleading survival because he timed his entry noticeably late. For the naughtiness of the 'nineties was given a new lease of life with him and a rather more solid lease. He was an excellent exponent of how to pursue Art for Art's sake without losing passionate convictions. His trick of depressing the pedal of picturesque horror and of pulling out the high fluting stop of æsthetic fervor prolonged the airs of fin de siècle into our times; but under cover of this he drew forth another note, the accents of Reason reasserted from the last civilized century and of Criticism rescued from life and Matthew Arnold. With all the malice and grace of a desultory reading he set about the work of providing the Victorian age with criticism.

Having the æsthete's eye for the picturesque and the intellectual's instinct for the damning, Strachey was most adulated and most damned for his guerrilla brilliances. But to dismiss him as the irresponsible æsthete and cynic is absurd. In ridiculing Gordon he was attacking Imperialism; and who will not say that after their course of Strachey the eminent Victorians are becoming more estimable for being relieved of their dubious godhead? To those who still find him cynical I recommend the papers in the third section of this book, for example, those entitled, "Avons-nous changé tout cela" (an essay on tolerance), "Bonga-Bonga in Whitehall" and "Militarism and Theology." And there is the last sentence of the paper on Lord Morley. "The heartless, irreverent, indecent eighteenth century produced the French Revolution. The Age of Victoria produced—what?" Insolent, rhetorical, disingenuous; but note the date at the foot of the essay and ponder. It is 1918. In these papers Strachey is no mere æsthete. He is the hater of war, oppression, bigotry and stupidity. He is the pacifist, the radical fire-eater rather than the literary dilettante. And his voice, for all its coolness, its calculated hesitations and soothing innuendo, has an unmistakable passion.

On his favored ground, the eighteenth century—about which he had fewer illusions than many modern worshipers of that intellectual refuge have—his genius for evocation and appreciation are at their best. He is less the critic than the guide. In his criticism one feels a weakness: he has had too much pleasure.

* * *

It is as well to note that his refuge is not an eighteenth century refuge, but a modern citadel. Its weakness is first its class weakness: why should we assume that the values of an enlightened liberal bourgeois culture will endure any longer than the aristocratic Age of Reason? If we are tolerant, as he suggests, about those things which no longer have importance to us, why should we esteem the tolerance on which his civilization rests? Another weakness is in the matter of religion. That Strachey has an æsthetic sympathy for certain kinds of religious belief is clear. But religion meant for him obscurantism, unreason and superstition, it awakened all his spite and malice. The view was superficial and crude and it accounts, I think, for a certain hollowness in his work.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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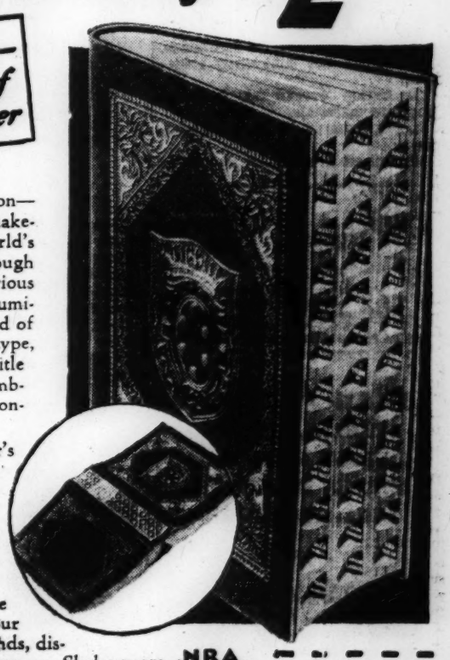
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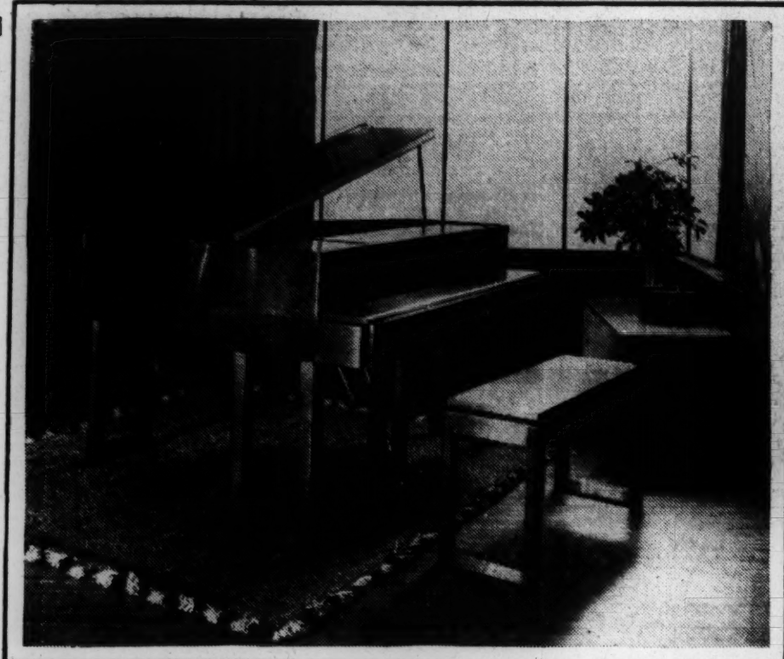

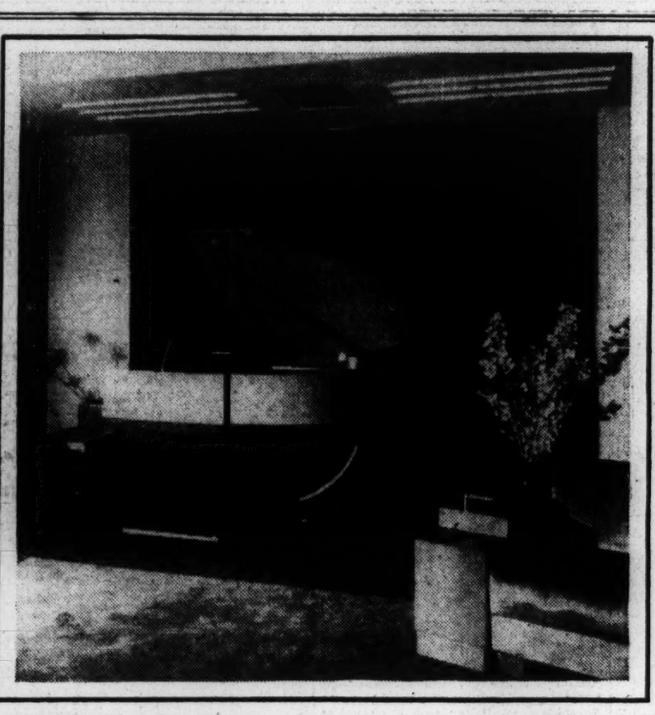

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Three Grand Pianos By Contemporary Designers

Stripped of Ornamentation, the Beauty of the Functional Form Is Revealed

Left—Design by Russel Wright, manufactured by Wurlitzer. The beauty of this model springs from its proportions and the unity established between the three parts—body, legs and keyboard. Gone are the heavy legs of the older instrument and the carving which sought to extenuate the cumbersome forms then deemed necessary to strength. Center—Design by Percival Goodman, a Steinway Duo-Art, made by Schmieg-Hungate and Kotzian Inc., through the Æolian Company. Again there is the absence of the traditional legs, which are replaced by broad panels at the sides and a curved support at the back. Pale-toned ash butt and dark brown kingswood are handsomely contrasted. Right—Design by Donald Deskey, made by Steinway. The woods are macassar and black ebony. The keyboard is advanced to reveal more clearly the hands of the performer; and the music holder is so constructed as to hold firmly the thinnest sheet. This is a practical advantage which will be appreciated.

Lamp Shades and Bases

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

II

CARVED wood or composition lamp bases, derived in style from the candles and torches of the Renaissance, are suitable for Spanish and Italian houses. So are bases made from Italian and Spanish luster- and faïence-ware.

Each age has decorative accessories characteristic of itself and we can fittingly utilize some of these if the wired result will be suitable in size for the place it will occupy—if the whole, shade included, will be fine in silhouette and if it will help out the color scheme of the room.

It is not necessary to have the shade repeat the design on the lamp base. If the base is plain, a banding or motif borrowed from it is enough for the ornamentation of the shade. The decorated base needs the plainest of shades, usually a monotone one. It is overdoing things for both to be elaborate. Contrast is desirable.

Just as we try to distribute furniture about a room so that the room will seem balanced, so we try to distribute lamps about a room for lighting balance, and we try to create groupings which will be serviced readily. A floor lamp should always stand along with other furniture. Isolated in a room, it may resemble a lonely tree.

Selecting a lamp from the veritable forests of them in department stores and in specialty shops is difficult for even the professional decorator, trained to watch out for such things as proportion, scale, color, texture and contrasts. How much more so is it for the layman! This being true, it seems reasonable that we be allowed to try out prospective purchases in our homes. If shades are fragile and delicate in color, the seller may quite properly ask us to leave the cellophane wrappings on them until we make our decision; and we should respect his courtesy in allowing us to take lamps on approval. Having tried certain lamps lighted and unlighted in our rooms, we should be able to determine how generally suited to our needs they will be.

It is well to give thought to the suitability of some things commonly used for lamp bases. In a recent paper entitled "Gilded Rolling Pins," (meaning decorative accessories which violate generally-accepted canons of good taste) some of these violations were stated:

Too much or too little decoration.

Decoration not sufficiently structural.

Decoration worked out in inappropriate materials.

Incongruous or ludicrous decoration.

With these in mind, let us make a list of lamp bases which might stand some analysis in the light of these four tests which we have applied to other accessories.

When you stop to consider it, do you really like lamp bases made of glass bottles filled with colored water; or the humble bean crock, or figurines with brass rods emerging from their porcelain spines, or statues of Liberty holding tiny flames aloft? Do you see beauty in combination floor lamps whose standard bends aside to accommodate an ash tray on the curve; or the crocodile rampant holding a small tray in his claws, an electric light in his mouth and an electric cord emerging from his tail? Still another type of light fascinates me, I admit, while I dislike it—the illuminated cylinder within which some gadget creates the illusion of a forest fire, of Niagara Falls, or of a ship at sea.

Considering these, one by one, what is the matter with colored liquid in a bottle? Nothing, in the normal sense, but as a lamp base it represents attempted decoration worked out with inappropriate materials.

What about the bean crock? Like the rolling pin, it will always be what it started out to be—an adjunct of the kitchen. Here, again, so-called decoration is worked out in inappropriate materials.

What is the matter with miniature statues of Liberty holding electric light bulbs aloft? Perhaps too much excitement for nothing. The lady herself never contributes much illumination. Too much decoration is the fault of this type.

The crocodile equipped with electricity and accessories embodies all four decorative "don'ts." Too much decoration; unstructural decoration; inappropriate materials; ludicrous effect.

The "forest fire," "Niagara Falls," "ship-at-sea" type of light is not hard to criticize. It doesn't give light, and it is inartistic, even as a patent-rocker is inartistic.

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Courtesy of the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Lille Silk-Woven Tapestry, Dated 1737

This interesting example of Lille tapestry is to be found in a collection of paintings, furniture and art objects to be sold at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, New York City, on the evening of Dec. 7 and the afternoons of Dec. 8 and 9, following their exhibition, which commences Dec. 2.

This work is entitled "The Parable of the Vineyard." In the foreground, men and women are depicted hurrying and herding sheep and cattle, carrying baskets of fowl, others endeavoring to secure gold coins which are falling from an overturned table. A man with his arm in a pile of silver on the ground is confronted by a fierce dog who attempts to prevent his securing the money. In the background is a Renaissance edifice with archway from which the figures are emerging. Very fine Berainesque border woven with foliage volutes, swags of flowers, urns, shells, and strapwork, in blue, crimson, yellow, and tan. Below one of the principal figures appears the legend G. Werners Lille en Flandre, 1737, and the fleur-de-lis symbol.

A Pioneer Museum

Flint, Michigan

IN ANTICIPATION of the state centennial in 1935, the Michigan Historical Commission is assembling at Lansing a great number of interesting relics which help to recreate the daily life of those hardy pioneers who left their comfortable eastern homes for the then wilderness territory. Both Upper and Lower Peninsulas are being combed for the many articles, often no longer usable, by which one may trace the State's development.

The furniture collection includes several fine mahogany mirrors, clocks of both the grandfather and the shelf variety, chests of drawers, and a small fruitwood bedstead, with its accompanying trundle-bed. There is also a bed of Gargantuan proportions, with curved walnut footboard, enormously high posts at the head, and a canopy extending only halfway to the foot. The tester is of handmade lace and muslin. This bed came from the home of Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, and dates from the '50's. Chairs in the collection illustrate the changing styles of a century or more.

The Civil War Governor, Austin Blair, is recalled by a pair of magnificent, ceiling-high gilt mirrors, resting upon low marble-topped consoles. Mahogany secretaries and marquetry tables are included in this section representing the chief executives. In it the chief object is a massive mahogany rostrum with heavy fringed canopy, originally used at Williamsburg, Va., before the Capitol was moved to Richmond.

Of particular significance is a small, sturdy cradle with a hole bored in either end. It was brought from Ohio to Michigan by a family who settled on a wilderness farm. During the journey, the cradle was tied to the wagon-box, and used as a manger from which to feed the horses.

Among the costumes, many of which are shown on wax models, are beaded skin garments of the aboriginal inhabitants as well as the elaborate inaugural gowns worn by the first ladies of the State.

The group of lamps is a comprehensive one, beginning with an unusual little Betty lamp on a walnut stand. The bottom of this lamp is of copper, the sides of brass, the handle and staple of iron, while the chain which holds the pick is of brass. An iron Betty lamp in the collection is a twin to the one brought by Capt. John Carver from Holland. Though the first iron lamps were brought from Europe, they were made in this country as early as 1630.

Numerous cases contain china and glassware, from that in use during the early days of the State to the mulberry and majolica ware so popular 50 years ago. There is an excellent collection of silver, both flat and hollow-ware, as well as of pewter, a case of historical dolls, and another of rare books. There are homespun coverlets, quilts, and samplers.

Among the musical instruments, which range from the aboriginal drum and reed pipe to the square piano, are several beautiful little spinets, one of which, made in Germany, crossed the ocean three times. It is of exquisitely grained mahogany, and in a state of perfect preservation.

Before the centennial celebrations in 1935-37, it is hoped to house the Pioneer Museum, which is now overflowing its quarters in the State Office Building, in a proposed "Historical and Memorial Building."

L. J. G.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

The First Two Days in Germany

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Hamburg

AFTER a crowded week in which the many attractions of Stockholm had led to nearly continuous activity, we arrived in this city on Saturday night. It was our first introduction to Germany, where we had come to learn something of her arts as they have been practiced in the centuries past and in this the twentieth century.

For a long time, it is said, Hamburg was Germany's richest city, and today the famous harbor, with its shipbuilding plants and almost endless docks, is its outstanding feature. These are the outcome of its conspicuous prominence in early centuries, when its merchants and shipowners became wealthy in large numbers. All this harbor expanse was viewed from the nigh tower of St. Michael's Church, only a few hundred yards from the present harbor's edge. From there, too, we looked down on the city's near-by mediæval portion, which escaped the great fire that 90 years ago destroyed most of the fine old portion of the town.

Along many streets of this portion may still be seen the façades of houses built three centuries or more ago, almost their entire fronts being windows. Interesting as they are from this side, they are far more so when one can enter the cavernlike passageways that lead to their inner courts. From that point of vantage are seen their long, uneven lines of window sashes set with little panes of glass and painted, perhaps, light green. The tiled roof lines sag and rise in evidence of their age. Here we feel sure the appearances are as they have been since America's Pilgrim times, but on the street sides the buildings' lines have been leveled and the sashes carry one large pane where these have a dozen or more. An attempt at photography here was innocently meant, but quickly met with stern disapproval from an alert official. I had hoped to get contrasting pictures of old and new city dwellings.

Hamburg's Housing Projects

This may seem to be local atmosphere having little to do with the arts. In fact, there were no great expectations of that sort from this city, although the housing projects were said to be of great extent and considerable interest. Some of these were visited the next day and found to be ambitious projects, built some eight years ago to provide airy and sunny quarters for those who were living in crowded, ill-lighted tenements. All those seen were excellently designed for these ends and had spacious central courts, while some of them had unbroken spaces of well-kept grass where children could play within sight of parents' windows. Balconies of many apartments faced these areas.

Other quadrangles were much larger and divided by walks and shrubbery into several areas. Some of these were for small children to play in and were fitted with sand boxes, swings, slides and such things.

Within, the apartments were of different sizes, from two to five rooms, at rates that seemed very low for such sunny and good-sized rooms. Inquiries at the renting offices of two of the projects showed that few of them are vacant, although general business is still far from good here, as in other countries.

Europe Farther Advanced Than America

The attention that many European communities are giving to improved housing is a surprise to one who had known but little of such actual accomplishment in America. As has been mentioned in an earlier article, Oslo, in Norway, has gone far in the erection of the most modern sort of buildings of this character, designers providing with the most careful study for every practical comfort and for abundance of air and sunlight.

In Stockholm still further progress has been made, in part by cooperative societies that function on a nonprofit basis. Some of these apartment blocks maintain nurseries during the last decade, and in many lands, to the manifold benefits that suitable living surroundings bring to their occupants.

The taste of Hamburg people in matters of interior decoration seems to be much the same as that noticed in Stockholm—inclining decidedly to dark-colored woods in shades of red, brown or nearly black. Fabrics quite naturally come within the same sector of hues, starting with ash or tan. In southern Germany, we were told, taste turned to lighter tones in furniture. Dealers stated that metal, tubular or otherwise, was never in vogue here. Glass, when introduced for dressing table shelves, table tops and the like, appears to please the public quite as little, if one may accept these opinions as fairly representative. Architecture in an obviously modern manner for single homes has made but little progress, but furnishings that are strongly contemporary in design make up the entire stock of several large and small shops. Evidently many people here have come to approve contemporary style and are buying it freely for outfitting homes that were built in an earlier fashion.

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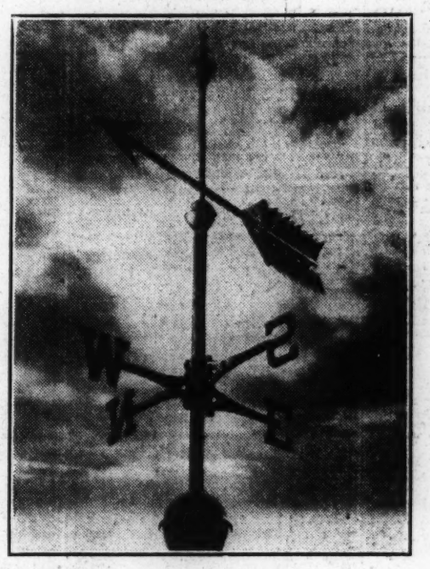

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The Home Forum

Deep Thanks For Barns

WHEN I think as far back as I can through time, it is to a barn that I come. Where it stood I do not know, and in what year of my earliest childhood I saw it does not matter; but the clear fair picture of it, still perfect in every bright detail, comes now between my eyes and the paper on which I write. There had been rain on that morning of early summer, long ago, for I see that the unpainted boards of the barn are black on the northern side, all streaked with vivid stains of chlorophyll, and that the eastern wall, of silver gray, is steaming in the sun. There had been rain, but after it a wind from the west had swept across the prairie, driving huge flocks of clouds and swinging the boughs of the maples, still dripping wet, against the barn. And under the blowing maples, in a little paddock beside the barn's eastern door, two black colts stood and gazed at me. They were just tall enough to lift their heads above the topmost bar of the fence that ran along the lane. They, there in the sunlight, with the gray old barn behind them, were my first conscious glimpse at the world's overflowing mysterious beauty. At this moment I see the yellow straw-wisps whirling in the shine at their feet; I see them toss their heads at me above the fence; I see their manes blown awry by the west wind, and the drops of crystal light in their soft wild eyes.

Whether it is because of the glamour that surrounds this picture or for some more serious reason, I have always been fond of barns. If I were given the choice of one half-hour out of all my past, to have it back again, I think that I should choose to return to the age of five or six, and to one of those snowy winter evenings when my father took his lantern from the kitchen window and strode down the hill under the oak trees, my hand in his, to feed the horse. For in those evening chores there was always a sense of high adventure, of strong companionship in the darkness, and, above all, a sense of something elemental. The barn was far more to me than the house, and more beautiful. I used to think that sensible men and women might do very well without houses, but that barns would always be necessary. To this hour I can see the gleam of the lantern-light on the harness-buckles and stanchions, I see the huge shadows thrown upward on the hanging hay, and I hear the tread of the horse in his stall. And when I consider how these simple sights and sounds have been woven into all my thoughts these many years, and not into mine only but into those of millions of Americans, I give deep thanks for barns.

* * *

American barns, to be sure, are rather flimsy and makeshift things in comparison with those that are to be found elsewhere in the world. Even when stanchly built of oak or chestnut, they seldom last beyond two hundred years, but I have seen barns in other countries that have already endured for a millennium and are going strongly on to another.

There was that superb structure of stone, for example, that I came across once near the sea in Dorset—a tithe barn that once served a large flourishing monastery—strong as the hills about it yet delicately carved, with Gothic windows, larger than the village church. And again, there was that barn in North Devon where I attended a sheep-shearing ten years ago. It held a hundred sheep and twenty men and women with all their gear; and, except for the fact that it was still in perfect condition, one might have said that it was built by the Old Stone men. Yet there is another sort of beauty more American and more appealing in the barn of wood that weathers quickly, shows signs of wear at fifty years, is aged at a hundred and thereafter decrepit. For æsthetic if not for agricultural purposes, a barn is at its best when cracks begin to yawn in its siding, so that the sun and moon shine through in streaks of gold and silver and the snow drifts down along the floor.

In the older wooden barns of America one may still see timbers that were worked by hand with adze and broad-ax, pinned together by treenails, and such evidence of a simpler and less mechanical age is delightful to the eye. Moreover, the wooden barn bears always the marks of use in the polish of its beams and posts, where the cattle have rubbed against them, or ropes have slipped, or hay has been pitched. But perhaps their chief advantage over barns of more lasting materials is in the sounds that fill them—of the rain on the roof, whistle of the wind through the crannies, and the creaking of their stiff dry timbers in a storm. They give one shelter from the elements, but without any separation from the outer world. When I have taken refuge in one of these yawning caverns from a summer shower, and, while looking out at the sheets of rain, have heard the rumble of the thunder and the dance of a million silver feet overhead, the place has seemed to me hardly man-made at all, in effect hardly more than a sheltering tree. A barn is nature coming halfway to meet us; and we gladly go the other half.

* * *

How closely, for example, it follows the dearth and foison of the year! When the meadows are bare it is full, and when the fields are full it is empty. It is that shore against which the advancing and retreating seasons are continually washing up their treasure or else carrying it away. The mouse that never ventures beyond the sill may know how the harvests go by this systole and diastole alone. Winds and rains, droughts and heats, the moon's changes and the spots on the sun, are recorded here as accurately as they are on the growth-rings of trees. The barn is a vast transformer of energy in which light and heat are brought together in a focus and from which they are sent forth again on other errands, to serve our human need. In a barn far more than in a palace, a legislative hall, a factory, or even a school, one may feel that he stands at the radiating center of things. Here it is that the sky and the earth and man's labor are woven most obviously together and here lies the wealth of their common toil.

One might say that throughout great stretches of America the barns are more important than the houses. Certainly they are often larger, and usually they are more beautiful. Their beauty is of that natural and honest kind that comes unsought and that depends chiefly upon fitness to use. The man who builds an ugly house for himself through mere ostentation and vainglory is likely to let common sense guide him in the building of his barn. In this he does not think of display but of utility; he does not ask himself what sort of impression his barn will make upon the neighbors, but how to shield his cattle from the north wind and how to provide shelter for his hay and corn. These are serious questions leading to serious and worthy results. Except where some wealthy man, here and there, is making a game of farming, one seldom sees an ugly barn.

* * *

Always, and necessarily, the barn has been associated with labor, but it has been the center, also, of a quite surprising proportion of those merry-makings and junketings, now so nearly lost and forgotten, which have relieved the monotony of our rural life. A considerable number of the barns now standing in America were built by groups of neighbors working together and making a country festival of their task. Barn-raisings, barn-dances, corn-huskings, harvest-homes are almost all that the western pioneers could save out of the crowded calendar of rural festivities brought from England by their ancestors. The prevalence of these games and gatherings would be a proof, if any were needed, that the barn has always been beloved among us for some deep and scarcely conscious reason. Hard and long and poorly rewarded as our work in it has often been, yet it has seemed always a place fit for rejoicing and for thanksgiving, a place of gayety and sober joy. And especially when the harvest has been brought in, when the winter is closing about us and the nights come earlier with their brighter stars, all of those who have maintained any contact with the first things give thanks for barns.

It is when things go well in the barn of a country that a country prospers. For my own part—perhaps because of childhood memories and perhaps for better reasons—I shall always feel that what happens on the floor of the Corn Exchange, in Wall Street, or even in Washington, is of slight comparative importance. The work of those multitudes who deal only with the paper symbols of wealth, who never make two ears of corn grow where one grew before, will never seem so real to me as the work of those who gather earth's bounty into barns. I often think that we might get along fairly well without those who merely speculate and gamble in the wealth the barn contains, but I know certainly that it will be long before we can do without barns and those who fill them.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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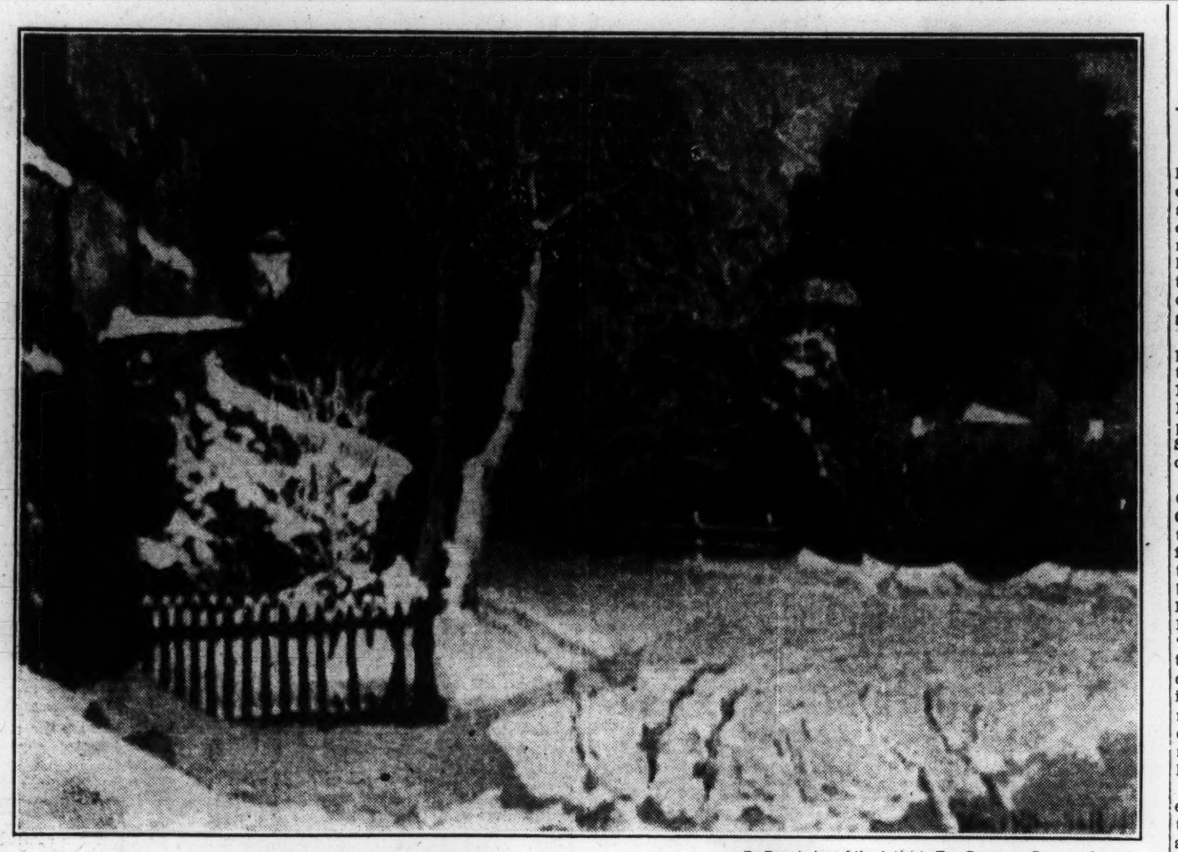

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Snow by Moonlight: From a Painting by Hjalmar Riberholt

MOONLIGHT pictures are the favorite subjects of Hjalmar Riberholt, a Danish artist, who makes conspicuous use of his talent by painting the effect of the moonlight on old buildings and on snowy nights.

Aarhus, the capital of Jutland, one of the oldest cities in Denmark, dates back to the year 951, having been a city when Copenhagen was merely a fishing village. The gable of one of the fine old churches, together with the Dominican monastery, which is now used as a home for the aged, is the scene of the artists "Snow by Moonlight." The fresh fallen snow shows the black wheel tracks on the wet ground; the street lamp, supported by a strong graceful scroll, throws quiet light and draws attention to the fact that it has its own individuality and was made, not manufactured, at a time when artists and artisans were not so far apart as, in many cases, they are today. The curving road sharpens the interest and stimulates a desire to see beyond the margin of the picture—along the wet road leading to another part of the city.

Mr. Riberholt has admirably portrayed the fleecy texture of the snow on the window sills, on the trunks and branches of the trees. He has given a depth to the picture behind the distant palings, while the crumbling Gothic arch and gable have that wonderful haze of purple seen on the snow by the light of the moon. Often, on a winter evening, the artist may be seen, with a canvas erection to prevent the snow from damaging his picture, seated outside an old building at work on a study, which will later be developed into a picture in his beautiful studio in Copenhagen.

New Phrases for an Ancient Beauty

Nature has never found sufficient reason
To change the color of a rose each season,

To hang a leaf a new way on a bough
Or mix another earth for the slow plow;

To strip the beech tree of its sleek gray bark
And fashion for it something rough and dark.

She harbors no such fugitive ambitions—
Her beauty thrives in endless repetitions.

The round symmetric peas in a green pod,
The stout roots deep beneath a woven sod,

A hawthorn tree in bloom, a field of clover
Have ever been the same the world over;

The stars that deal in luminous transitions
Return to their original positions;

And tides that seem variable to man
Preserve an ordered and an ageless plan.

There is no new thing underneath the sun
Because the sun approves its work well done;

And yet the poet drawing from such sources,
Asked to outride the planets in their courses,

Would shape new phrases for an ancient beauty—
A very solemn and an arid duty,

Remembering that old words said again
Are valuable as perennial rain,

That transitory and recurrent showers
Make all our verdure, freshen all our flowers.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS

In the Pines of Corsica

The nine kilometres of road, rising about thirteen hundred feet from Zonza, are through the wonderful pine forest of Zonza, where the trees are of great size, tall and as straight as masts. In the springtime every tree has its bark scarred and a small earthen cup hung close to the trunk to catch the resin which, like drops of clouded amber, moves so slowly that it seems as though months must pass before the little red pots could be filled. After leaving the deep shade of the forest the road twists round the sloping mountain spurs in a somewhat perilous way; on the right side boulders seem ready to come crashing down and crush the passer-by, on the left the Oriviscia River, hundreds of feet below, dashes seaward, a mass of foam and green.

To describe the beauty of the view that unfolds itself is a task beyond my powers. Nature appears to have done her best to produce a really perfect masterpiece, and the person who is not thrilled by it must indeed be lacking in soul and the power of appreciation. It is not uncommon to find a magnificent view of mountains and distance, but only too often the essential foreground is wanting. Here, it is a question which is the more satisfying: the foreground of strangely decorative storm-blown pines, with their flat tops of dark rich green and their purple-red trunks rising from the velvety crocus-strewn grass; the middle distance of precipitous rocky mountains, rosy-red and orange, green and grey, with their peaks nearly six thousand feet high rising from the dark pine forests with which the gorges and valleys are clothed; or the distance which gradually loses itself in the purple haze and shows still more mountains and broader valleys until, dimly visible, the sea, delicate and iridescent as the inside of a shell, stretches out towards the coast of Italy, which, if the day be unusually clear, may disclose itself a hundred miles or more away.

Not everyone who goes to the Col de Bavella has the good fortune to see its true beauty, for the clouds are particularly capricious in this neighbourhood; one moment the whole scene may be sunlit and clear and the visitor basking in the warmth; the next minute the clouds, as though resenting the presence of the intruder, suddenly drop from the mountain peaks and, like the curtain of a stage, conceal all that lies beyond the immediate foreground. The great pine trees, silhouetted against the pearly grey mist, appear to increase in size and display more fully their twisted branches and strange forms. A cold wind comes sweeping up the gorge and across the Col which is over three thousand seven hundred feet in height, and the visitor is drenched with the chilly Corsican-Scotch mist. As suddenly as it came the mass of clouds may roll up the steep sides of the gorge, the rosy-orange slopes of Tafonats and Ferriate appear on the right, while the pinnacles of orange, green and grey of Pargolo, Gio-Agustino and Fornello gradually reveal themselves on the left. Again, this may be but a momentary and tantalizing glimpse with which to thrill the visitor and make him appreciate the kindness of these cloud-guardians of their superb picture.—MAJOR A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, F. R. G. S., in "Corsica The Beautiful." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

„Schmuck für Asche"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MIT außergewöhnlichem geistigem Blick weissagte der Prophet Jesaja, daß der heilende Christus, die Wahrheit, zum menschlichen Bewußtsein kommen werde, und daß den Leidenden und Sündenbeladenen „Schmuck für Asche und Freudenöl für Traurigkeit und schöne Kleider für einen betrübten Geist gegeben werden, daß sie genannt werden Bäume der Gerechtigkeit, Pflanzen des Herrn zum Preise".

Diese göttlich eingegebene Verheißung ist in der Bibel und in den Lehren der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, wiederholt veranschaulicht. Durch die heutzutage erbrachten Beweise zeigt diese Wissenschaft die Erfüllung der Verheißung des Propheten.

Durch Verkündigen des immer gegenwärtigen Christus, der Wahrheit, als der göttlichen Idee, offenbart die Christliche Wissenschaft klar die Schönheiten des Geistes, der Seele, und entfaltet die geistigen Gesetze und Regeln, durch die wir die Harmonie des wirklichen Seins erkennen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 269) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Metaphysik löst Dinge in Gedanken auf und tauscht die Dinge des Sinnes gegen die Ideen der Seele ein". Hier haben wir das vollkommene wissenschaftliche Verfahren für das Eintauschen von Asche gegen Schmuck, von Traurigkeit gegen Freude, und „des betrübten Geistes" gegen Lobpreisung.

Der Glaube der Menschen an die Macht des Bösen ist nur die irrige Voraussetzung, daß Gott sowohl das Gute als auch das Böse geschaffen habe, und daß im Materiellen wirkliche Substanz und Freude zu finden sei. Alle Erfahrungen der Menschen bei ihrem Verlaß auf Materie weisen nur auf ein Ende—Vernichtung—hin. Trotz des Gebots: Erde „zu Erde" klammert sich die Menschheit blindlings an eine armselige und unbeweisbare Hoffnung auf Zukünftiges. Indem aber die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott kein Übel kennt, und verkündigt, daß der wirkliche Mensch Seine vollkommene, geistige Widerspiegelung ist, schmückt sie das immer gegenwärtige Jetzt mit den unsterblichen Schönheiten geistigen Daseins—Gesundheit und Heiligkeit, Fortdauer, Beständigkeit, Stärke, Güte, Freudigkeit und Frieden.

Wie tauscht man die mit einer materiellen Anschauung der Dinge verknüpften vielen Sorgen, Enttäuschungen, Übelstände, Begrenzungen und Wechselfälle gegen diesen neuen und aufgeklärten Begriff ein? Mrs. Eddy gibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 1), die Antwort: „Demut ist der Schrittstein zu einer höheren Erkenntnis der Gottheit. Der emporstrebende Sinn sammelt aus der Asche des vergehenden Selbst neue Formen und seltsames Feuer und gibt die Welt auf. Sanftmut erhöht unsterbliche Eigenschaften nur durch Entfernen des sie trübenden Staubes". Ohne Zweifel fördert die Macht der Sanftmut, die Kraft der Demut und das Vergehen des Selbst den Beweis der in der göttlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit.

Zu den großen Freuden, die der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft erlebt, gehört die Wahrnehmung, daß sich die unsterblichen Eigenschaften der Seele in seinem Bewußtsein entfalten. Mit dem allmählichen Dahinschwinden der falschen Merkmale der Sterblichkeit und der Materie treten die Schönheiten der Unsterblichkeit an ihre Stelle. Trugvorstellung, Täuschung, Sünde, Siechtum, Krankheit und Tod werden nicht verbessert oder in bessere Zustände übergeführt. Sie werden allmählich zurückgewiesen, bis sie vollständig gegen das Wahre und Gute eingetauscht sind. Weil sie nie im göttlichen Gemüt, in der Seele, waren, können sie aus unserem Denken ausgeschieden werden. Wie vollständig die verschiedenen Erscheinungsformen des Selbst sich angesichts des wachsenden Verständnisses geistiger Lieblichkeit auflösen! Das zeigt, daß die Seele, die das vollkommene Reich des Wirklichen ewig regiert, Eigenwillen, Selbstrechtfertigung, falschen Ehrgeiz, Neid, Stolz u. dgl. nicht kennt.

Wirkliche Substanz und Schönheit sind nicht in der Materie noch aus Materie. Materiell betrachtet scheinen Gestalt, Umriß und Farbe zerstörbar zu sein; aber die vollkommenen geistigen Ideen, an denen man Gottes ganze Schöpfung erkennt, bestehen auf ewig und sind dem geistigen Sinn klar verständlich. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 247, 248) lesen wir: „Das Rezept für Schönheit heißt, weniger Illusion und mehr Seele haben und sich von der Annahme von Schmerz oder Lust im Körper in die ununterbrochene Stille und die herrliche Freiheit der geistigen Harmonie zurückziehen".

Die durch den geistigen Menschen und das geistige Weltall widergespiegelte Substanz und Schönheit wird von unharmonischen materiellen Annahmen nicht berührt. Die himmlischen Eigenschaften Rechtschaffenheit, geistige Stärke und Erleuchtung sind in der Tat ewig. Der Psalmist hat diese geistige Widerspiegelung mit den Worten gekennzeichnet: „Aus Zion bricht an der schöne Glanz Gottes". Und der Offenbarer Johannes, der die Wunder und die Erhabenheit der vollkommenen Schöpfung wahrnimmt, schildert diese Vollkommenheit im 21. Kapitel der Offenbarung. Das dort erwähnte „neue Jerusalem" schließt sinnbildlich die denkbar schönsten Dinge und Werte in sich: reines Gold, Jaspis, Edelsteine, Perlen—lauter Sinnbilder wirklicher geistiger Eigenschaften. Diese Stadt Gottes, dieses vergeistigte Bewußtsein, ist der wahre Himmel oder das wahre Heim, das ein göttliches Verständnis in sich schließt, in dem nichts „Gemeines ist und nichts, das da Greuel tut und Lüge".

Durch Eintauschen des „alten Menschen" gegen den wahren Begriff vom Menschen findet der durch die göttlichen Vorschriften der Christlichen Wissenschaft seelisch und geistig aufgerüttelte aufrichtige Schüler bald die herrlichen Schönheiten und die unschätzbaren Wohltaten dieser Wissenschaft. Das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die Liebe. Ihr Zweck ist die Heilung und Erlösung der ganzen Menschheit, ihr allen Menschen zugänglicher Lohn „die Schönheit der Heiligkeit".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Beauty for ashes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH remarkable spiritual vision the prophet Isaiah foretold the coming of the healing Christ, Truth, to human consciousness to give the suffering and sin-laden "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

This inspired promise finds repeated exemplification in the Scriptures and in the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In present-day demonstrations this Science is showing the fulfillment of the prophet's promise.

By proclaiming the ever present Christ, Truth, as the divine idea, Christian Science clearly reveals the beauties of Spirit, Soul, and unfolds the spiritual laws and rules through which the harmony of real being is realized. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 269), "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Here is shown the perfect scientific method, which involves the exchanging of ashes for beauty, mourning for joy, and "the spirit of heaviness" for praise.

Mankind's belief in the power of evil is but the erroneous supposition that God is the creator of both good and evil, and that real substance and joy are to be found in material things. All of mankind's experiences in dealing with matter point to but one end—destruction. In spite of the mandate, dust "unto dust," mankind blindly clings to a forlorn and unprovable hope of futurity. But Christian Science, by declaring that God knows no evil and proclaiming the real man to be His perfect spiritual reflection, emblazons upon the ever present now the immortal beauties of spiritual existence—health and holiness; permanency, continuity, strength; goodness, happiness, and peace.

How does one begin to exchange the many sorrows, disappointments, ills, limitations, and vicissitudes which pervade a material sense of things for this new and enlightened concept? Mrs. Eddy has given the answer in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1): "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity. The mounting sense gathers fresh forms and strange fire from the ashes of dissolving self, and drops the world. Meekness heightens immortal attributes only by removing the dust that dims them." Without doubt the might of meekness, the strength of humility, and the dissolving of self forward the demonstration of the truth revealed in divine Science.

Among the great joys which come to the student of Christian Science is a witnessing to the unfolding within his individual consciousness of the immortal qualities of Soul. One by one as the false attributes of mortality and matter are relinquished, they are superseded by the beauties of immortality. Illusion, delusion, sin, sickness, disease, and death are not improved or made over into better conditions; they are gradually rejected until wholly exchanged for the true and good. Because they never were in divine Mind, or Soul, they can be cast out of our thought. How completely the various phases of self are seen to dissolve in the presence of the growing understanding of spiritual loveliness! Thus it is seen that self-will, self-justification, false ambition, envy, pride, and the like are unknown to Soul, which eternally governs the perfect realm of the real.

Real substance and beauty are not in or of matter. Materially considered, form, outline, color seem to be destructible; but the perfect spiritual ideas which identify all of God's creation forever exist and are clearly comprehensible to spiritual sense. In Science and Health (pp. 247, 248) we read, "The recipe for beauty is to have less illusion and more Soul, to retreat from the belief of pain or pleasure in the body into the unchanging calm and glorious freedom of spiritual harmony."

The substance and beauty reflected by spiritual man and the spiritual universe are untouched by inharmonious material beliefs. The heavenly qualities of righteousness, spiritual strength, and inspiration are indeed eternal. The Psalmist has characterized this spiritual reflection in these words: "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." And the Revelator, beholding the wonders and sublimity of the perfect creation, depicts this perfection in the twenty-first chapter of the Apocalypse. Here the "new Jerusalem" metaphorically includes the most beautiful objects and substances conceivable—pure gold, jasper, precious stones, pearl—all of them symbolic of real spiritual qualities. This city of God or spiritualized consciousness is the true heaven or home, involving a divine understanding wherein there is nothing whatsoever that "worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

Through the exchange of "the old man" for the true concept of man, the sincere student, aroused mentally and spiritually by the divine precepts of Christian Science, is not long in finding its priceless beauties and invaluable benefits. The Principle of Christian Science is Love. Its purpose is healing and salvation for all mankind. Its reward, available to all, "the beauty of holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Diligence Before Winter

Believe one moment out of all the day
Is quite sufficient for this beauty's use—
Nor can the art in nugatory clay
Be any but the frailest half excuse

For missing what the eye sees twice as clear,
Italicized in thought that will not bend
And swerve within its futile atmosphere—
But sweeps unto the sweet appointed end.

These sixty seconds hold a grave delight
Men search for years and never wholly find;
Or finding never recognize aright,
Being too sudden and too undefined,

While what they seek in some strange place apart
Is waiting, in the reverential heart.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

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Wages

Glory of warrior, glory of orator,
glory of song,
Paid with a voice flying by to be
lost on an endless sea—
Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle,
to right the wrong—
Nay, but she aim'd not at glory,
no lover of glory she;
Give her the glory of going on, and
still to be.

The wages of sin is death; if the
wages of Virtue be dust,
Would she have heart to endure
for the life of the worm and
the fly?
She desires no isles of the blest, no
quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to
bask in a summer sky;
Give her the wages of going on, and
not to die.

—ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Extremely Narrow And Dull Trading In Short Session

Turnover Approximates Only 275,000—Close Is Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP) — Stocks yawned their way through another languorous session today, and in the two business hours the turnover approximated only 275,000 shares, the smallest Saturday's total since early in September.

Price changes generally were limited to unimportant fractions. The close was steady.

There was no change in the domestic gold rate, and equities received no stimulus from either foreign exchanges or commodities. The dollar moved up against sterling, which was off about 3 cents at noon. French francs were also around 03 of a cent lower. Wheat declined some 2 cents a bushel at one time and other grains drooped. Cotton, silver and rubber were down moderately. Bonds firmed, however, apparently in sympathy with the improved dollar.

Shares of Allied Chemical edged up a point and minor advances were recorded by Santo Fe, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Standard Brands, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, National Distillers, Westinghouse, Commercial Solvents, Union Pacific, Chrysler and Western Union.

Heaviest trading was in Commonwealth & Southern which eased a trifle. Case, heavy at one time, recovered. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, American Can, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central and many others hovered around their previous quotations.

Dull Routine Probable

Although clouds still hovered over the trading horizon, with leading operators and the public hesitant in the matter of extending commitments, most statistical services were not advising liquidation of long holdings. Some observers, however, were of the opinion that the markets might follow a dull routine through the month of December.

The existing monetary situation both here and abroad, it was said, might take a turn one way or the other at any time and, consequently, result in an exceptional burst of buying or selling. So far as December is concerned, it was pointed out that in 12 of the last 15 years, and three of the last four, prices of stocks during the early part of the month were exceeded by the highest average quotations in March of the following year. In 11 of the 15 years, the statisticians report, average prices in the final week of January were higher than in the first week of the preceding December.

Some students of the steel industry have been expressing encouragement over the long-range outlook, and an uptrend in mill activities in the near future is anticipated. The principal stimulants to expanded production, it is said, are buying for the railroads, automobile companies and the public works program. With the present stocks in most of the steel mills comparatively limited, any material growth in purchases is expected to be reflected in substantially increased operations.

Bond Market Dull

The bond market today combined general dullness of trading with a marked firmness in values. U. S. Governments continued the quiet uptrend which started in the late trading yesterday, adding 2-32s to 9-32s to those gains.

Transfers in the federal group were in keeping with the small turnover of recent sessions. Specialists attached no great significance to the maintenance of yesterday's domestic gold price, but they expressed the opinion that the reiterated reports of Treasury preparations for handling the December 15 maturities through the usual refunding methods contributed to the steadiness of the market.

Corporation classifications had considerably more gains than losses, although the improvement was confined to fractional limits over much of the list. Bonds which drew enough buying interest or had technical strength to climb a point or more included Santa Fe 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Union Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Pacific Gas and Electric 5s and Loew's 6s.

Foreign issues showed divergent trends. Further sharp losses occurred in French Government 7½s; the 7s eased fractionally, as did most of the German issues. Changes were narrow in other active categories.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; market stagnant.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Irregular; changes narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; dollar rallies.

Cotton: Quiet; lower cables; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; commission house selling.

Foreign

London: Quietness prevailed on the stock exchange today. Aviation shares remained firm but otherwise the market was featureless, lacking fresh business. The closing was steady.

Paris: The avoidance of an immediate overthrow of the Cabinet inspired an improvement in domestic issues on the Bourse, especially rentes. Mining, oil and rubber shares and Rio Tintos were strong. The market closed firm.

Berlin: After opening dull and inactive, prices on the Boerse declined again. The market closed lower.

Chain Stores Sales Better

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Wall Street believes that most of the chain merchandising organizations did substantially better business in November than a year ago, although the improvement was smaller than for August, which was the best 1933 month to date. Sales are expected also to show gains over October.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
13¾	3		Adams Express	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
11⅝	8½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1800	22⅝	22	22⅝	23
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅛
145½	20¾	6‡	Allied Chem	1300	144¼	143¾	144¼	143
128	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120	120	120	119½
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	500	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
47	18½	2	Amerada	500	45	43¾	45	48
35	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	100	22	22	22	
28½	8		Am Bank Note	100	14	14	14	13¾
64	23¾		Am Beet Sug pf	130	54½	54	54	54
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	90	90	90	90
100	49½	4	Am Can	1800	98¾	97⅜	98	98¼
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	500	49	48½	49	49¼
19⅝	3½		Am & For Pow	800	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¾
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¾	20¼
35⅞	6¼		Am ¾ For Pow 6	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	500	19½	19	19	19¼
17½	3¾		Am Ice	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	22	22	22	21½
19⅛	4		Am Power & Lt	800	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅞
19	4¾		Am Radiator	1400	13½	13¼	13½	13½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	300	17⅜	17¼	17⅛	17⅜
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	200	1½	1	1⅛	
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	2200	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43⅝
93	31		Am Smelt & R pf	100	91½	91½	91½	
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	200	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	52½	52½	52½	55
112¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¼
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	117¾	117¼	117¾	117½
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
43¼	10⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	17½	16½	17⅜	17⅜
61⅜	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	1100	56½	56	56	56½
14⅜	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	60	5½	5½	5¾	
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	1100	14½	14¼	14⅜	14½
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	71	71	71	
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	300	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
5	¾		Armour Ill B	500	2½	2	2¼	2
93	7		Armour Ill pf	100	39	39	39	39¾
7	1½		Arnold Constable	500	3¾	3¼	3¼	
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	500	48¼	47½	48¼	47⅞
31⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	30	29⅝	30	29⅞
31½	1½		Atlas Tack	300	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	200	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	45¼
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	200	6½	6½	6½	
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	10	38	38	38	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
			—B—					
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	500	11¼	11	11	11⅛
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	700	23	22½	22⅞	23
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	200	23¾	23½	23½	24⅛
11	2		Barnsdall A	600	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	14¼	14¼	14½	14¾
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	400	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅜
33⅛	9	1	BBest & Co	200	26½	26½	26½	26¼
49¼	10⅛		BeBthlehelm Steel	1500	34⅛	33½	33¾	33⅝
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	200	52⅛	52	52⅛	53
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	600	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅜
14⅜	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	600	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅝
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	100	28	28	28	28¾
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
9⅞	¾		Bud Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
8	1		Bush Terminal	200	3	2¾	3	3
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2	2	2	2
2⅞	1		Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	
43¼	8½		Byers	200	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
			—C—					
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	500	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	26¼
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	1700	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾
103½	30½		Case Thresh	1400	69¾	67⅞	69¾	69¾
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	500	23½	23	23½	23
4¾	⅜		Celotex v.t.c.	100	1½	1½	1½	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	4800	44½	43½	44	43⅝
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	2900	35⅝	33¾	34½	34⅝
49½	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
10⅛	2		Childs Company	100	4½	4½	4½	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	25800	49½	48	49¼	48½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	66	66	66	66
5¼	¾		City Stores A vtc	160	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	¼		City Stores	100	1	1	1	1⅛
8½	1½		City Stores A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
2⅛	⅛		City Stores vtc	100	1	1	1	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	92½	92½	92½	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	100	12	12	12	12
26	3		Collins & Aikman	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	50	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	2100	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11¾
83	52½	6	Columbia G pf A	600	52	51	51¾	53
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	600	61¼	60½	61	61½
19	4		Comm Credit	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	20	91	91	91	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	34	33¾	34	33⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	5200	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅝
6⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & Sc	31400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	23¼	23⅛	23½	23⅛
14⅜	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	300	9	9	9	9
64⅛	36½	3	Consol Gas	2800	37½	36⅞	37	37¼
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	1900	11¾	11⅜	11½	11¾
10⅜	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10¼	1½		Container A	100	6	6	6	6
3½	½		Cont Baking B	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
74¼	35¼	2½	Cont Can	200	72½	72½	72¾	72½
4	1		Cont Motors	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	2300	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	200	71¾	71	71¾	72
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	8½	8½	8½	
7½	2⅜		Cuty	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	300	34¾	34	34	35
8½	1		Crown Zellarback	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
60¾	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	38	38	38	
4⅜	6		Cuba Co	1200	1⅛	1	1	
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	100	5	5	5	5
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	37½	37	37	37
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
			—D—					
49	5¾		Deere & Co	400	31	31	31	30⅞
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	800	51	50¼	51	51½
41½	17¼		Del Lack & W	300	23	23	23	23¾
19⅜	2		Denver RG pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	1500	34½	34	34⅜	34½
26⅜	10½	120†	Dominion Stores	200	23½	23½	23½	23¾
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	14⅞	14	14	14
90½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	2400	88½	87¾	88⅝	88¼
102⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	87½	87	87	
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	79¾	79	79¾	79¾
16	3½	.30b	Eaton Mfg	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
23	4		Eitingon S pf	100	22	22	22	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	400	17	16½	17	16¾
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	79	79	79	
8¼	1		Elec Boat	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15⅜	3⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	800	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5¼
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	45½	45½	45
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	20	114	113¼	114	
49⅞	15		Engineers PS ww	100	15	15	15	15
25⅝	3¾		Erie RR	100	14	14	14	14½
10	⅞		Evans Products	400	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
			—F—					
11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	7½	7½	7½	
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	36	36	36	34½
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	400	22	21½	21½	22
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	56	55½	55½	56¾
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	100	14	14	14	14⅝
25⅝	2		Foundation	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19	12		Fox Film A	400	14	14	14	
			—G—					
12	2⅝		Gen Am Inv	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
20½	11½	1	Gen Baking	200	13	13	13	13
10½	2½		Gen Bronze	200	6	5¾	6	6
31¼	10¼	.40	Gen Electric	5200	20¼	19⅞	20	20¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¼	11¼	11½	11¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	400	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35½
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	100	¾	¾	¾	
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	9700	32½	32¼	32⅝	32⅜
49½	11¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
7⅝	¾		Gimbel Bros	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
20	3¾	.25b	Glidden	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
91¼	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	84	83¾	84	
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
47½	9¼		Goodyear	400	37½	36⅞	37	37½
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
17½	7		Gotham Silk Hos	200	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅝
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅝	3⅞		Granby	200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
10⅜	3⅜		Grand Union	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
33¾	4⅜		Great Nor pf	700	18½	18⅛	18¼	18½
16¾	5½		Great Nor Ore	200	10	9¾	10	9¾
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	300	36¼	36	36¼	36½
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	105	105	105	105
4⅝	⅜		Grigsby-Grunow	15500	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38	6¾		Gulf States Steel	200	19	19	19	17
			—H—					
9½	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10½	3½		Hall Printing	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	50	50	50	49
10½	3½		Holland Furnace	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34⅞	8¼	1	Howe Sound	300	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
19	6½		Hudson & Man	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	700	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motors	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	4
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	700	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motors	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	4
			—I—					
50¾	8½		Il Central	300	28	27½	28	28
60	31	4	Il Central LL	10	52	52	52	52
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	500	78¾	78½	78¾	78¼
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	500	61¾	61½	61½	61¾
11⅝	4½		Interboro Rap T	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
4½	⅜		Intercon Rub	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	⅛		Int Agr Corp	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
46	13⅜	.80	Int Harvester	1800	41	40¼	40⅝	41
13⅞	2½		Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
23¼	6¾		Int Nickel	5900	22	21½	21⅝	21¾
1	⅛		Int Paper&Pow C	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
22½	2		Int Pap&P pf	10	8½	8½	8½	
21¾	5½		Int Tel & Tel	1800	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13
34	12		Int'sta DS pf xw	30	22½	22	22½	
11¼	1⅞		Intertype Corp	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
			—J—					
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	28	28	28	28
60⅜	12¼		Johns Manville	800	57½	56½	57½	57
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	30	57	57	57	
			—K—					
24⅛	6¼		Kan C South	600	10½	10½	10½	
6¼	⅞		Kelly-Springfield	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	59	59	59	59
26	7⅜		Kennecott Cop	800	21¼	20⅞	21½	21¼
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	23⅞	23	23⅝	23⅝
			—L—					
79¾	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	68	68	68	68¼
37⅝	4¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1000	33¾	32½	32½	33¾
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	200	29	28¾	28¾	29⅛
4¼	1¾		Loft Inc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5½	½		Long Bell Lum A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
4	⅝		Louisiana OR	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
			—M—					
4⅞	⅜		McCrory Stores	1100	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼
8½	3		McGraw-Hill	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48⅝	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	1800	41	40¼	41	41
66¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	68½
3¾	½		McLellan Stores	300	1½	1½	1½	
22⅞	3½		McLellan Sto pf	3000	12½	11¾	12½	11
13¾	1		Mack Trucks	300	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
20	6		Man Elv mg	100	17¼	17¼	17½	17¼
11½	9½	.40	Marine Mid	200	6½	6	6½	6½
5⅜	⅛		Maranchs Corp	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	500	14½	14½	14½	14½
46¾	14	1.80	Mathieson Alkali	300	41¾	41½	41½	41½
28¾	8¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	
38½	13		Mln Honeywell	200	35	35	35	
8¾	⅞		Mln Moline	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
17½	8¾		Mo Kan & Tex	100	7¼	7¼	7½	7¾
10¼	1½		Mo Pacific	100	3	3	3	3⅛
75⅝	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	74¾	74	74¾	73¾
38⅞	8⅝		Montgom Ward	2800	22⅝	21½	22¼	22¼
2½	⅛		Mother Lode	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	½		Moto Met Gauge	500	5¼	5½	5½	5¼
11⅝	1½		Motor Wheel	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
25	8		Mullins pf	20	11	11	11	
11¾	1¾		Murray Body	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
			—N—					
27	11½	1	Nash Motors	1900	24	23½	24	23¾
30⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	48	47½	48	47¾
23⅝	5½		Nat Cash Reg	400	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
35¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	14
140	43¼	5	Nat Lead	100	137¾	137¾	137¾	
30½	8¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	400	45	44	45	44¾
8½	1¼		Nat Surety	100	3	3	3	
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	400	19	18½	18⅞	19
11¾	1⅝		Newport Indus	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
58½	16		NY Central	12700	35⅛	34½	35	35
158¾	100	5	NY & Harlem	20	105	105	105	105
2¾	½		NY Investors	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34½	11⅛		NY NH & H	500	16	16	16	16⅜
56	18		NY NH & H pf	100	23	23	23	23
38⅜	17⅜	.50	Noranda M	400	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	35
36½	13¾	8	North American	2100	15½	14⅞	15½	15⅜
46	32	3	North Amer pf	200	35½	35¾	35⅞	
9	4		No Am Aviation	600	8¼	8½	8¾	8¼
34½	9¾		Northern Pacific	200	20	20	20	21
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾		Ohio Oil	200	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
8¾	1½		Oliver F E ppf	100	15	15	15	
30¾	3¼		Oliver F E pf	100	15	15	15	
25½	10¼	.60	Otis Elevator	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
9¼	½		Otis Steel	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	
			—P—					
31⅞	16⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	2000	17½	17	17	17¼
43⅜	22¼	3	Pacific Lighting	200	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23⅝
94¾	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	76	76	76	
6⅞	1¾		Packard Motor	300	4⅛	4	4	4
14	8		Pan-Am Pet	100	11	11	11	
4¼	⅜		Panhandle P & R	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
20	5¾		Panhandle pf	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2½	⅛		Paramount Pb cfs	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¼	¾		Park Utah	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
2½	¼		Pathe Exchange	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
11¼	1¼		Pathe Exch A	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
25	5⅝		Patino Mines	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
3	⅛		Peerless Motor	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
9⅝	¾		Penn Coal&Coke	100	2½	2½	2½	
53⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	400	52¾	52¼	52½	53
42¼	13⅜	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	700	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
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Financial: News and Comment

Says Government's Gold Buying Plan Utterly Fallacious

H. Parker Willis Asserts Price Level Not Related to Gold Price

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The theories upon which the Administration is apparently acting in the purchase of gold are "individually and severally fallacious," according to Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University, in an article in the current Bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. He also says that the purchase of gold abroad to depreciate the dollar in terms of other currencies is a plan that even the Administration realizes is absurd.

The professor reviews the objectives of what the Administration is endeavoring to do, adding that the analysis is but inference, as no official explanations of the theories or intended practices have been presented. Giving full consideration to all available evidences, the program and its rationale are outlined as follows:

Theory Is Without Basis

1. Gold newly mined in this country, and some undisclosed extent gold in foreign countries, will be from time to time artificially "marked up" in terms of the present irredeemable currency of the United States.

2. In this manner, domestic prices of ordinary articles of commerce will be caused automatically to rise in terms of current paper money.

3. This upward movement of commodity prices will be of great benefit to the country at large, since,

(a) The burden of existing indebtedness will then no longer exert a crushing force upon the whole business community, particularly the farmer and the home owner.

(b) Those prices that have been drastically depressed during recent years will respond sharply and dramatically to such treatment, while those that have remained relatively unchanged would not rise in any important degree.

Following a discussion of the doctrine of Professor George F. Warren, who is credited with being the chief creator and manager of the current gold policy, that by cheapening the paper dollar in terms of gold, the general price level can be raised, Dr. Willis says:

"The truth is that the whole body of theory upon which the gold-buying policy of the Administration rests is without basis. What possible reason is there to expect that an artificially induced rise in the price of gold newly mined in the United States, a mere fraction in relation to the total gold already in existence in the country, will force the prices of wheat, cotton, hogs, copper, land, buildings, steel, and a hundred other economic goods to rise?

"Gold is not in circulation in this country. Citizens are forbidden by law to own it. Practically all of the yellow metal within our borders is impounded in the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks, where it is held inert and inactive, impotent and without influence.

Won't Produce More Credit

"The theoretical gold content of the dollar has not been changed. Gold in the possession of or acquired by the Government or by the Reserve banks will not support one dollar more of credit per ounce than before the institution of the gold-buying policy of the Administration. There is not, in any event, and there has not been, any lack of gold reserves for an enormous further expansion of credit, or for that matter of currency.

"The current price (in terms of paper money) of newly-mined gold simply has nothing to do with the general price level. If it was originally supposed that the rank and file of the people would be misled into the belief that prices would be forced upward and therefore induced to act in such a way as to force them up, the falsity of any such assumption must ere this have become clear to all on the basis of actual experience."

The purchase of gold abroad and the consequent depreciation of the dollar in terms of other currencies is a plan that even the Administration realizes is absurd, with the result that "but little such buying has apparently been effected in practice," continues Dr. Willis. He states that in the first place, it was plain that the foreign peoples wouldn't stand by while we engaged in manipulative operations in their markets likely to seriously disrupt their own banking practices. Secondly, he points out that the purchase of enormous quantities of gold would be necessary to effect "any such drastic derangements of normal exchange relationships as are apparently desired."

Effect on Small Debtor

Refuting the theory that the devaluing of the gold content of the dollar will benefit the small debtor, Professor Willis states:

"The debtor finds it just as hard to pay a $1000 debt in debased dollars if meanwhile his net income is, by reason of enlarged expense, no larger, or not materially larger in terms of debased dollars than it formerly was in full value dollars.

"As to the thought that only those prices which have been severely depressed will respond in a period of rising prices, the trouble is that both a priori reasoning and experience forcefully contradict any such idea," adds the professor. "The commodities whose prices have suffered most during the past few years are primarily those the supply—actual or potential—of which is exceedingly large and not subject to effective control.

"Those that have remained relatively stable are those whose supply is limited or under close control."

Attacks Gold Policy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

H. Parker Willis

Professor of Banking at Columbia University.

Canada's Sales of Radio Sets Large

It being a general belief that the United States is the world's radio production center, it is surprising to learn that Canada's radio sales for the first half of this year totaled 35,898 sets. During the first three months 21,814 sets were sold as compared with 42,404 sets in the first quarter of 1932; but during the second quarter sales amounted to 14,084 sets this year compared with 11,210 sets last year.

The selling value at the factories of the sets sold in the first half of 1933 was $1,370,566. In the first quarter of 1933 sales of radio receiving sets were much below 1931 and 1932. Quarterly reports on production and sales were inaugurated in 1931 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the request of radio manufacturers, and the report covering the first half of the present year has now been issued. Fifteen factories reported to the bureau during the half year.

A comparatively new industry with a strong popular appeal, radio has grown rapidly. Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first started in Canada with test programs carried out by the Marconi Company in Montreal during the winter of 1919. Regularly organized programs were begun in December, 1920.

Argentina Embraces Price-Fixing Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Argentine Government by decree has fixed the following prices for grains:

Wheat, 62 cents a bushel; corn, 44 cents a bushel; flax, $1.15 cents a bushel. (Prices in United States currency.)

The decree raises grain prices from 11 to 16 per cent above the previous level and also creates a grain regulation board to purchase money drafts from exporters and send them to firms needing foreign exchange by a virtual auction system. The Government anticipated that this system would defray expenses of the grain subsidy, leaving the Government a net profit.

Bidders for government-sold drafts must have the exchange control commission's permit to be eligible to bid.

West Virginia Water Service

West Virginia Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of $1,020,900 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1933, as compared with $1,070,107 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $539,625, as compared with $591,540. Gross corporate income amounted to $481,275, which compares with $478,567 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1932.

Railway Equipment Makers Have Good Potential Market

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Confronted with the problem of curtailing costs during the past four years, railroads not only have restricted their capital expenditures to about 10 per cent of the pre-depression annual average of $338,000,000, but also have allowed a substantial amount of deferred maintenance to accumulate, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, adding:

"This statement is supported by the fact that there has been a greater percentage reduction in maintenance expenditures during the depression from the 1925-29 average than in the decline of railroad traffic.

"It is estimated that in order to place their properties and equipment in proper condition and on a pre-depression basis, the railroads of the United States would have to spend at least $700,000,000 on roadway and tracks; $200,000,000 on locomotive maintenance; $300,000,000 on freight cars, and $70,000,000 on passenger cars, or an aggregate of $1,270,000,000."

Increase Shown In Shoe Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The shoe and leather trades have shown moderate but steady improvement since the first of the year, states Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in a survey just completed of the industry. Not only has sales volume run well ahead of that for the corresponding period of last year, but prices have advanced to a point where it is now possible for all branches of these trades to make a profit.

"The fall season just closing has been quite satisfactory, and both wholesalers and retailers are looking forward to a new buying spurt, as soon as the civil works program gets under way," says the report. "Among manufacturers, there is a general feeling that the slowing down of operations during the last 60 days is only temporary, being the reaction from the over-zealous attitude toward purchasing during the summer, when everyone was attempting to cover ahead as far as possible, before further markups were made.

"The stability of the industry now has been demonstrated, as production in 1932, which was the low point of the last decade, was only 13 per cent under the record high of 1929, and the value of retail sales has held fairly close to $1,000,000,000 annually, or about 2 per cent of the national income."

With the exception of slight setbacks in April and July, production increased uninterruptedly until August, when total output of shoes reached 37,019,000 pairs. "This not only was the peak for the year, but established a new record for August, and was the highest monthly total appearing on the records since October, 1929, adds the survey.

"Prices of shoes have risen, on the whole, from 10 to 25 per cent above last year's range. The trend of prices definitely is upward, because of the increased cost of leather and other raw materials and the additional operating expenses under the industry's code."

Montreal Bankers Ready To Advance City Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 2—Bankers have advised the civic authorities of Montreal that they are prepared to meet the city requirements in the matter of advances totaling approximately $3,500,000 required for capital expenditures pending market conditions favorable to the floating of a public loan.

El Dorado of Kings and Pirates Still Yielding Metal in the Ozarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Two hundred years is a long time to carry on mining operations in one locality. And yet, for even a longer period has there been silver, lead and zinc mining in the Ozarks country. For the last 50 years lead and zinc mining have produced enormous fortunes, especially around Joplin. Land has frequently produced $1,000,000 worth of ore to the acre. Reliable mining engineers claim that greater quantities of ore have been blocked out in producing mines than have ever been removed therefrom. For the last six months a decided recovery has been evidenced, with production speeding ahead, mines employing twice the number of men compared with this time last year, and ore at almost twice the price.

In 1712, the gay and spendthrift Louis XIV, needing money, granted several concessions to operate for minerals in the new Louisiana. One of these concerns was the Mississippi Company in which the King shared with John Law the profits of a gigantic stock swindle, known as the great Mississippi Bubble. This company did little mining but they kept the printing presses going to fill the demand for shares.

Another mining concession was granted to the company of the West and Phillipe Renault and Ferdinand La Motte, two of the King's miners, came over in charge of 500 black slaves from San Domingo and a large number of expert miners. These men opened a number of lead mines in the Ozarks, one of which—the mine La Motte—first started in 1719, only closed its shaft three years ago.

Of course when the French turned new Louisiana over to the Spanish, all mining concessions were forfeited. The Spaniards were much more efficient miners than the French. They operated all over the Ozarks, working with the Indians. Old histories tell of rich finds made by the Indians in the Ozarks and of their subsequently surrendering these mines to the Spanish.

The first ore discoveries around Joplin are credited to Cherokee Indians. David Harland, a part-breed Cherokee, came into the Ozarks from North Carolina in 1835 and settled near Joplin. With a number of his tribesmen they opened rich lead mines on Shoal Creek.

Later, in 1848, William Tingle, a Scotchman, uncovered a vein of lead at the grass roots on the prairies near here. Other discoveries were made prior to the Civil War.

In the last 17 years more than $300,000,000 have been paid out for labor in this field to produce about 150,000,000 tons of ore-bearing rock. Since records have been kept in this field—about 50 years—almost $1,000,000,000 have been received for ore mined and sold.

Pacific Coast Now Having Export Boom

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Spurts in export shipping for the last several weeks are creating a small boom in Pacific coast exporting and shipping circles, according to a weekly comment on far western business by the Bank of America (California). The increased activity is attributed to a shortage of domestic fruit crops in Europe and "bounty wheat" movements of the Pacific Northwest, as well as a depreciated dollar.

Oriental freights consist mainly of rough cargoes, such as cotton, scrap iron, wheat and lumber. A boom in European fruit shipments, so pronounced as to have resulted in rejection of substantial cargoes, because of capacity loads, is led by record demands for refrigerated apples, of which Oregon and Washington are supplying the major portion.

Wheat and flour exports from the Pacific Northwest for November are expected to exceed the record shipment of 3,000,000 bushels in October, a total which will surpass in two months all shipments for the entire cereal year of 1932.

Declares Liquidation of Bank Stocks Due to Misconception

Security Expert Says 'Controlled Inflation' Will Be Less Unfavorable Upon Banks Than on Industrial Enterprises—Banks Will Profit in Any Event

Popular conception of the effect of much discussed, and apparently impending, currency inflation is largely responsible for the continued liquidation of bank stocks, but in the opinion of Mr. C. E. Fay of Doty, Fay & Co., bank and insurance stock dealers of New York, an analysis of the facts does not justify such conclusions. The analysis reads in part:

"The stocks of most moneyed institutions, particularly those of the larger banks and trust companies, have been consistently weak ever since the prospect of inflation seemed about to change the economic status of this country several months ago.

There has apparently been a large amount of switching out of bank stocks into securities which the public seems to feel would be favorably affected by currency inflation. It would appear that such an action is a very short sighted one and that a study of the effects of a currency debasement, or so called "controlled" inflation, which most informed authorities feel is a misnomer, while actually favorable to no industry, would be less unfavorable in its final effect upon the banks than any industrial enterprise.

It is true that in terms of dollars, the "value" of such inventories as a corporation might possess, would be increased in proportion to the cheapening of the dollar. It is equally true, however, that at such time as a stabilization might occur, there would be a consequent shrinkage in the dollar value of the then existing inventories to a point which might largely, if not entirely, eliminate whatever previous writeup profits might have existed.

More Credit Used—More Profit

A direct stimulation to business activity and profits due to greater turnover of goods would, of course, be directly reflected by a greater turnover of bank funds, an increase in the use of credit, more profitable rates for loanable funds and substantially larger profits to the banks in whatever form the dollar might occupy.

The bank is the only industry, if we may call it such, whose balance sheet on both sides is of the same class and character of "merchandise." Its liabilities or the amount due to its depositors, are in dollars of the day, be they cheap or expensive. Its assets are in cash, bills of exchange, securities, etc., directly reflecting in value the "du jour" currency. A write-up or a write-down in the so-called dollar value, equally affects the asset and liability side of the bank's balance sheet with but minor exceptions.

Some comment of an adverse nature has been made concerning the banks' large holdings of Government bonds and the effect on this account should we have a substantial measure of inflation. Those who have prophesied large losses to the banks from their holdings of Governments, apparently overlook the fact that the banks can take these bonds to the Federal Reserve and rediscount them at any time at par. Thereby, they become at once, common currency of the same kind and variety as that owed to the depositor.

RFC Participation

Many people apparently believe that the business of the banking institutions in this country will be unfavorably affected by the action of the Government in requesting an enlargement of their capital account through the sale of preferred stock or capital notes to the RFC. It has even been said that the Government plans to socialize banking and that it wishes to prevent bankers from making profits from their banking operations.

In the first place, while the necessity of raising additional capital in the manner outlined, does not exist with most of our larger banking institutions, it is no particular hardship for them to cooperate with the Government's plan to put the banking machinery of this country in [illegible] shape by raising additional capital in this manner, which they do not need. The smaller institutions, or those whose condition is such as to make this course of action an advisable one, are in this manner not placed in an embarrassing position. By thus placing the banks in an unquestionable position throughout the nation, the chances for loss through the guarantee feature of the new banking bill are reduced to a minimum—an item of no little importance.

The Government is fully aware of the necessity of a smoothly functioning banking system in furthering its plans for industrial recovery, and has stated that business is not expected to be done without profits.

Banks Will Profit

Bankers can make substantial profits, which will unquestionably be satisfactory to the stockholder, from the loaning of depositors' funds to sound borrowers, at reasonable rates of interest. And to such a banking principle the Government does not now, nor ever has, taken exception.

It would seem that a general misconception on the part of certain self-styled investment counselors, either professional or otherwise, has caused a great shift of investments out of bank stocks into other securities, the very existence of which depends upon the smooth functioning of a sound banking system.

That the business of interest and deposit, soundly handled, makes profits even in times of extreme inactivity of general business, has been proven by the earnings of the New York banks (as apart from their write-offs) during the last several years of deflation and business stagnation. It is of course obvious that profits accruing to the banks increase with a greater use of credit at prices in line with its worth.

The bank stockholder should seriously consider the source and wisdom of the advice which has disturbed his frame of mind, either influencing him to dispose of his investments or making him an easy prey to the endeavors of this same type of informant at a future date.

News Notes—Germany

Steel Industry—Four of Germany's largest steel and iron concerns recently decided to merge into one large holding company called the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, with assets of $220,000,000. This merger is considered to be the largest development of its kind in recent years. The object is the concentration of capital and "deconcentration" of production.

Automobile Manufacturing—Speed and more speed is the demand being placed on Germany's automobile manufacturers. New roads now under construction are to be restricted to motor cars that can maintain an average speed of 75 to 100 miles an hour. Automobile engineers now working on German cars claim their machines are powerful enough to produce the desired speed. Engineers believe that the fourth high speed gear will eventually be a part of all German automobiles.

Tin Plate Output—During the first nine months of this year, German tin plate output was 55 per cent above the like 1932 period. There has been a good improvement in the domestic market and a marked increase in export trade. Manufacturers are encouraged by the steady advance of their products in spite of the maintenance by Great Britain's tin plate industry of its old world markets.

Rayon Yarn Exports—There has been a substantial increase in German rayon yarn exports during the first eight months of this year, compared with last year and the year before. The value of these exports however, declined when compared with the figures for 1932 and 1931. China has been taking larger quantities of rayon yarn in recent years and became Germany's leading foreign market this year.

Electrical Industry—Last month the German patent rights on the tungsten filament used in electric light bulbs expired. This has caused considerable concern in the electrical industry, as Germany has been forced to meet keen competition in the marketing of bulbs. Japan has been able to place on the market an enormous amount of low-priced bulbs which are being sold throughout the world and at a price that no other country has been able to meet. Germany exported about 19,000,000 bulbs in the first seven months of 1933. Her chief markets were Italy, England, France, Denmark and Austria.

Pencil Manufacturing—Despite keen competition from Japan, Germany has been able to double her pencil sales to China during the first eight months of 1933, compared with the like period last year. Total shipments to China during this period amounted to about 20,000,000 pieces. For the first eight months of this year Germany's total pencil exports amounted to 241,000,000 compared with 226,000,000 during the like period of last year.

Glove Industry—The German leather glove industry is making an organized effort to curtail the sale of foreign leather goods. The big organization of glove manufacturers proposes to prohibit its members from handling foreign gloves and their salesmen, agents and representatives will also be forced to drop any lines of foreign gloves that compete with German lines carried. There is nothing to actually prevent the sale of other-than-domestic gloves in Germany but restrictions will seriously affect such sales.

Home Building—The program for the granting of subsidies for repairs and the renovation of buildings and homes started in September, 1932, has proved entirely satisfactory to the German Government. The first appropriation was 700,000,000 marks and 500,000,000 marks were recently added to the fund. Subsidies are granted to the home or building owner, tenant, renter, or other proprietor of any kind of building.

Foreign Trade Bureau—A recent decree in Germany provides for the reorganization of the foreign trade bureau. The new organization will provide foreign trade interests with definite and practical channels through which their needs may be made known to the government. Nineteen foreign trade offices are to be set up in commercial centers. Their job will be to advise and represent firms in all foreign trade matters. The staff in these districts will be composed of experts in matters pertaining to foreign trade. The reorganization will insure a closer contact between business and government.

Employment Rises And Exporting Is Better in Norway

Prices Fluctuate Within One Point During Whole of Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Bright spots in the present economic picture of Norway are the marked decrease in unemployment and the fact that the wholesale price index has not fluctuated more than one point during the whole of the current year.

The surplus of unemployed entered at the labor bureaus, statistics show, fell from 42,400 in March to 25,900 in July, or about 38 per cent. Last year, during the like period, the drop was from 38,400 to 25,800. During August, however, there was a seasonal rise in unemployment.

Statistics relating to industries in Norway disclose signs of improved activity. Shipping, however, is one which shows little improvement, while freight rates continue to stand at exceptionally low levels.

Exports Much Benefited

The exporting industries have benefited by the upward trend and the rise of prices abroad. In the case of several branches of industry, the statistical position is very good. Home industry also shows signs of more activity. So far as the rise in prices is concerned, it has not yet made itself felt.

In the stock market, however, optimism is revealed in rising prices. The so-called share index has risen from 59.1 in April to 66.7 in August. The turnover in securities during the first six months of the current year amounted to 413,800,000 kroner (about $101,174,000), compared with 219,000,000 kroner last year.

On the other hand, the money market is devoid of any signs of recovery, it points out, as loans with the Norges Bank, the joint stock banks and the savings banks have displayed a declining tendency.

Founds Big Import Concern

Besides the new building of the Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskap for the production of sulphatic ammonia, another example of optimism from north Norway is the story of the progress of the little fisher village, Stamsund, in West-Lofoten, which since 1900 has been completely reshaped in character through the activity of Mr. Julius M. Johansen, a merchant.

Mr. Johansen has founded modern factories for the manufacture of fish products, exporting about 25 per cent of the entire export of the country. Parallel with this manufacture and export business, he has established one of the greatest import concerns of Nordland, with an up-to-date harbor fit to receive 10,000-ton ships and a quay 1000 meters (about 3280 feet) long—said to be the greatest in north Norway.

In agriculture the cultivated area this year has been extended with 86,000 dekar (or about 21,500 acres), which is considered large for mountainous Norway.

Tourist traffic this year also has been considerably greater than last year.

Slight Halt In Recent Rise Of General Business

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a slight halt in the recent moderate business advance, according to Moody's Index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car-loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	58.8	100.2	36.5	65.2
Prev. week	59.1	101.8	36.0	65.6
Month ago	56.0	101.0	33.5	63.5
Year ago	56.4	96.0	21.1	57.8
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)
Copyright, 1933, by Moody's.

Says Bell System In Accord with NRA

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Referring to a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson stating that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. would have to comply with all the regulations of the code, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, declared that the Bell system has cooperated fully with the NRA from the beginning. He added that it is now working under a wage and hour agreement and will "be glad to continue to do so."

It was learned that Mr. Gifford's correspondence with General Johnson dealt with the fair trade practice regulations of the industrial code, which it was held didn't apply to this public utility corporation that has no competition. Although Mr. Gifford said he had not received Mr. Johnson's letter, the Washington dispatch indicates that this question is still left open.

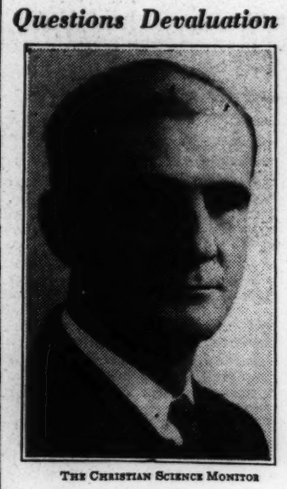
"The question under discussion has not been whether we should continue to cooperate with the NRA but merely the method by which we should do so," said Mr. Gifford.

Japanese Trading Concern Opens Branch in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Tabane Trading Company with headquarters in Osake, Japan, has established a Latin-American branch at Manzanillo, Colima, with capitalization of 2,000,000 pesos. T. Idemitsu and J. Matsuo, president and consulting engineer, respectively, formally inaugurated the new concern in Mexico, specializing in exports of resinous substances to the Far East.

Questions Devaluation



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Arthur B. Adams

Dean of College of Business Administration at University of Oklahoma

Public Debt Is Increased to New Peace-Time High

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The United States public debt increased $483,859,000 during November to a total of $23,534,115,771, a new peacetime high.

Receipts during the month were $208,861,275. Ordinary expenditures were $205,905,821. But emergency expenditures for various phases of the recovery program were $293,514,399 to make November's outlay $499,420,221.

While emergency expenditures accounted for approximately half the increase in the public debt, a gain in the general fund accounted for another $200,000,000.

At the close of November, the Treasury's cash balance was $1,107,325,902 as compared with $909,161,293 at the close of October.

For the first five months of the fiscal year Treasury receipts came to $1,136,504,402, while ordinary expenditures were $1,216,143,173. Emergency recovery expenditures over the same months were $692,826,803.

The deficit at the end of the five months, including emergency expenditures, was $772,465,574 as compared with $1,151,985,519 at the same time last year.

Prices and Buying Power Again Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—An upswing in the prices and purchasing power of farm products for the second week of November is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The official preliminary estimate of farm prices on Nov. 15 averaged 71 per cent of pre-war prices, compared with 70 per cent for the previous week, and 54 a year ago.

Reports of prices which farmers paid on Nov. 15, the bureau said, averaged 117 per cent of pre-war prices as compared with 104 a year ago. There was only a slight change in the figure from the previous week.

The index of purchasing power of the farm products switched from 60 to 61, a mark 24 per cent above the low level for the year and 17 per cent above that for last year.

The bureau reported the gold value of the dollar decreased from 62.5 to 61.6 cents between Nov. 8 and Nov. 15 and that on Nov. 24 it was 61.2.

Seattle Trade Group To Develop Russian Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 2—Looking to a good share of the trade between the United States and Russia because of its being the nearest American port to Siberia, a Russian trade committee has been formed in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and this activity is made one of the major planks in the Northwest recovery program.

As explained by a foreign trade specialist, the conditions for industry in Siberia, being similar to those of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, it will need for its development, much that Washington can supply in the way of canning and logging machinery and in supplies for lumbering, fishing, canning and mining.

The chairman of the newly formed committee is Mr. Thomas A. Davies, Seattle manufacturer and capitalist, who has been in close touch with officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and who has visited Russia twice within recent years.

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Recovery Rests On Increased Public Purchasing Power

Else Dollar Devaluation Futile, Says Former Federal Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 2 (AP)—Unless real wages and the purchasing power of consumers are increased step by step with President Roosevelt's plan of devaluing the dollar little by little, there can be no permanent recovery of business in the United States, says Dr. Arthur B. Adams, whose book, "Our Economic Revolution," is just released by the University of Oklahoma Press.

"The only defense of artificial inflation of prices is to lighten the heavy burden of debtors," Adams, who economist for the Federal Trade Commission during the Wilson Administration, and who is now dean of the college of business administration at the University of Oklahoma, points out in his analysis. "Such a method of inflating prices must in its very nature be temporary and therefore will not give permanent relief to debtors."

While he does not quarrel directly with the President's inflation plans, objectives of which are known in their completeness only by close advisers of the Chief Executive, Adams urges that the masses must be given greater purchasing power through wages and salaries than at present if another disastrous business crisis is to be avoided.

"Part of the improvement in prices and in volume of production might be made permanent, if real wages were raised correspondingly as production and prices increased, so that the consuming public would have a permanent increase in purchasing power." Adams says in the section of his book devoted to price inflation and business recovery.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is to follow the hazardous path of inflation, he must force an increase in salaries and in wages in order to keep business operating under conditions of higher prices, or else he will be forced to the alternative of continuing to inflate prices to keep business operating temporarily. This alternative would prove disastrous in the United States, as it did in Germany."

Seventh Federal Reserve District Much More Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Making slow but sure gains during the last year, industrial employment in the Seventh Federal Reserve District has shown an accumulated improvement of 27 per cent in the last 12 months, and pay rolls of industrial workers a rise of 31 per cent, it is shown by the latest report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, based on October statistics.

A slight decrease in the October totals of employment and pay rolls from September was attributed to declining production in a single industry, the manufacture of automobiles and accessories.

Aside from this, losses were for the most part negligible, and the general trend was upward. Public utilities registered a 3 per cent gain in employment for October—the largest gain recorded in any single month for more than three years.

Comparisons with last October in all lines of merchandising were favorable, all groups showing gains, the report said.

Conditions in Virginia Showing Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2 — A fundamental improvement in employment and business conditions in Virginia has taken place in the past few months,' but there are still about 60,000 unemployed in the State, according to the annual report of John Hopkins Hall, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, just submitted to Gov. John Garland Pollard.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 26
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6

Progress in Education

Self-Expression Through Drama

When Learning the Words Is a Last Resort

By PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DRAMA in schools is likely to be a live topic in the near future. Educationists are beginning to realize that the coming generation will stand in definite need of something to offset the general mechanization of things. The machine will do so much of the work of the future generation that it will have a large amount of more or less unoccupied time on its hands. Those in charge of schools at the present time are, therefore, constantly on the watch for means to provide for the profitable spending of leisure.

The drama falls naturally to their hand. The drama, adapted to school requirements, offers nearly everything that the seeker for an artistic, creative outlet desires, because in its production nearly every art comes into active use. Art, literature, music, dancing, architecture, handicraft and designing are all necessary, and a wide opportunity is given to the child to adopt whichever activity he finds most satisfying.

The Most Ready Channels

A wise teacher will take the first step in discovering those channels through which dramatic sense is most readily expressed by the child, and in allowing him to make free use of them. Children play their own dramas naturally from the standpoint of character, on what may be described as the plastic method—that is without regard to scenery. They play-act without self-consciousness; their words flow without effect or apparent thought.

The teacher will find, however, that the moment the idea of learning words and of acting them is suggested, natural play-acting ceases, and self-consciousness develops. This is important, because it indicates either that the child loses his natural ability to act as soon as he is old enough to learn by heart, or else that wrong methods are being applied to him.

There is really only one satisfactory way of allowing the child to keep his artistry while submitting to dramatic guidance. It lies in adopting the child's own method and falling back upon extensive improvisation. Teachers will find that telling a story (any history book provides ample material) and the subsequent acting of it will surmount any tendency to stiffness. No words need be provided; the guiding hand of the producer is all that is necessary, and the bugbears of self-consciousness and self-repression will never arise. Learning the words should be the last instead of the first, resort. Production should always come first.

The Use of Crowds

In introducing this improvisation method, the greatest assistance will come from the judicious use of crowds—provided the crowds are made to act, instead of standing aimlessly about. Children are intensely alive to pageantry, and readily become part of a procession, or part of a mob which has a definite rôle to play. They readily grasp the idea that staged scenes depend for their success upon the intelligent acting of minor characters.

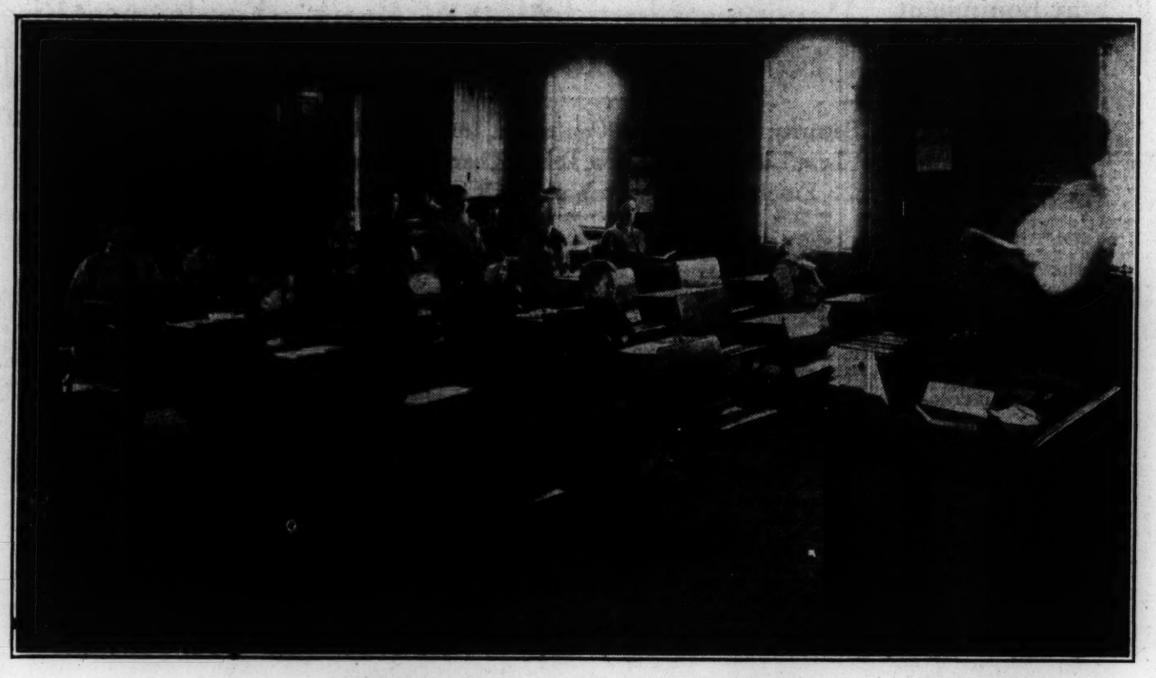
When the moment for learning the words comes it is helpful to introduce it by some sort of experiment in the making of sounds (individually) and in carrying out certain individual actions of a dramatic nature. The ability to laugh, cry, or shout to order is only achieved after the most careful training and after the child has gained confidence in his ability to play "crowd" parts. So also is the ability to mime dramatic or humorous incidents and emotions. But such things are necessary to the making of drama.

In talking to the members of the Drama Festival, arranged in London by the National Union of Women Teachers, Miss C. M. de Reyes, Warden of Little Theatre, Citizen House, Bath, gave some useful hints in regard to the building up of drama in the schools after the word-learning stage has been reached.

Never put a child on a stage, she said, until he is used to his own performance. Always begin work on the floor of an ordinary room. Never allow the child to learn the words until the whole play has been read aloud three times: the first time for the calling forth of expressions of opinion in regard to the story; the second time for the practice of timing and of speed in "pick-outs"; the third time for the reasoning out of the appropriate movements to accompany the words.

Teach children to walk well and to move and speak simultaneously. Never be worried by forgotten or dropped words. Recognize ability in the team of actors who are able to carry off the kind of situation which arises when the drop curtain will not come down at the right moment or the stage window refuses to open.

Finally, never despair of a child who finds it difficult to forget himself in speaking lines. He may not be an actor, but he will have gifts in other directions—such as in designing and the setting of a stage, in the manipulation of lights, in the making of costumes or of "props," even in the art of production itself.



Drama is essentially a synthetic art, a collective experience, a fusion of ideas; and drama is going to prove a thing of inestimable value to people on the lookout for means whereby they can give to the young citizens of the future an artistic outlet which, after they leave school, they will, or at any rate may, develop for themselves.

Alive With Adventure

A Grown-Up Revels in a Child's Book on Exploration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE just a mere grown-up, but when the latest volume of "My Book of History," by Olive Beaupré Miller, reached us, we sat up nights over it. What is more, we so lived in ancient Asia and ancient Central and South America while reading it that afterward we kept thinking we had been off on some wonderful voyage of discovery into far lands and distant ages. Yet, we are talking about a book for children, not grown-ups, it being Volume Four of "My Book of History," published by the Book House for Children, Chicago. The first three volumes were reviewed on this page when they came out. This fourth volume is entitled "Explorations," and seems to us the best so far of an ably conceived and well-written set of history books for children (and grown-ups, too!) to read for pleasure and profit at home or at school.

The Young Man, Marco Polo

To the child of today "exploration" suggests, perhaps, Commander Byrd and the poles. It is vivid material to such a child made more so by newspaper, story and radio. What a real approach into the past, then, is the idea of exploration carried into every land, and reaching back into ancient times. From Venice, a city probably known to each small reader who picks up the book, Marco Polo, already known as a young man who loves adventure and finds romance in voyages into far lands, takes us into the incredible country of Genghis Khan. With skillful and sure strokes Mrs. Miller paints the amazing canvas of Asia and her peoples. As the Mongols organize their kingdom and sweep down upon Russia, Persia, India and China, the names and the events read like the Arabian Nights. The story of Asia is one that we had never read except piecemeal, and one that proved unusually dramatic and thrilling, an adventure story after a child's heart.

From there, having come in contact with the ancient civilizations of the East, and for a time identifying ourselves with each one, we are taken by natural transition into the land of the Northmen, and off we go on new voyages of discovery, this time westward across the ocean.

Leif the Viking

The discovery of Greenland by Leif the Viking, and subsequent Viking voyages down into the mainland of the Americas are followed by the story of Columbus, beautifully told. From here on, the exploring on our part is in the New World—and what exploring! In the dim ages we join daring peoples who cross from Asia and make their way gradually down into North America flowering in the Indian life of the Southwest. Down in Yucatan we meet the dauntless Mayas, and later are on hand as the Aztecs unfurl their amazing tale. In Peru is acted yet another strange and marvelous romance.

Children love true stories, and there is every reason to provide them with history and biography colorfully told. Perhaps it is because we ourselves have never read the story of Asia in such completeness before, and found it an Arabian Nights come true; but we found this volume the most awakening of the four in the set so far—while not unmindful of the unforgettable story of the Bible lands and times in an earlier volume. The tapestry of this volume is immense, its colors rich, its weave intricate.

And back of the march of events are ideas that ring true. The story of the Mongol invasions into more civilized lands is like the sweep of human confusion into a consciousness seeking higher thinking but not thoroughly enough established in it. The overwhelming seems complete, but it is not, for something of the other remains, something real and lasting.

Darkness may seem powerful but it cannot last, for the leaven of better thinking, more light, is always at work. The child who reads thoughtfully should, from these chapters gain confidence in the power of good. He can see that in spite of odds the trend is upward and outward. Unconsciously, too, he will side with those who are helping civilization onward. He will come to see that the downfalls are due to selfishness, cruelty, greed, and a lust for mere power. He should gain, too, in tolerance, and in a historical sense that tries to see the present in the light of the past and at a longer range.

Full of Pictures

The book is full of illustrations, as are the earlier volumes. Many are direct from carvings, manuscripts, prints, so that the child learns to connect such illustrative matter with romantic and interesting text, a valuable habit to form. Others are modern drawings the child cannot help enjoying, depicting scenes of early times. They are full of intimate touches. An example is the reconstruction of the ball court at Chichen Itza, showing the Mayas playing a game. The detailed explanations under each picture show appreciation of the child's interests.

Among the sections of the book that impressed us most, aside from the entire story of the Mongols, are the chapters on the Mayas and on the Indians of the Southwest; and the emphasis on art, beauty and poetry wherever found, with delightfully chosen poems of the Chinese, Japanese, and the American Indian.

As we look back we find we cared most for the story of Prince Henry, perhaps because it struck the keynote of the whole subject of exploration. It is too long to tell in full here, but the thought in it is unforgettable.

Prince Henry, as perhaps all the world knows, was a dauntless explorer from Portugal—but not an explorer in the usual sense, for he stayed home. On Cape St. Vincent he built a tower with windows looking far out over the Atlantic. There he welcomed mathematicians, voyagers, astronomers from every land, and encouraged them. Himself, he was a scholar, and a great student of geography and navigation. Always, always he was seeking and finding—exploring men's thoughts and experiences. To the south lay the "Sea of Darkness," for none had sailed around Africa. Superstition and fear cloaked it in horrible stories and beliefs. These Prince Henry set out to overcome.

"For 12 fruitless years he sent his mariners steadily down the African coast, and in all that time none of them ever dared pass beyond the Cape." (Cape Bojador, just below the Canary Islands.) "Henry received them back patiently, listened to their stories, rewarded them, and then sent them down to search again." At last he urged a mariner, Gil Eannes, to the point of accomplishment. Africa was rounded and India reached by sea. But most of all the Sea of Darkness was in darkness no more. Fear was conquered and superstition proved unfounded. The true explorer was the thought that reached out from the night of ignorance and fear into the light of understanding.

Such a book, rich as it is in inspirational thought like this, would make good winter reading aloud, or separately, in individual or group projects. If read with copious use of maps, pictures, visits to museums and the possible additon of poetry, stories and other correlative material, we should think it would be an ideal family enterprise. Perhaps some father or mother will take it over. We have heard of family projects of a smiliar nature, and know they proved a priceless experience all around.

M. J. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Upper, Brown Brothers, New York. Lower, German Tourist Office.

"Period Furniture" of Two Schools

A Study in Light, Air and Freedom, in Which Modern Equipment Has a Clear Advantage. While There Are Still Thousands of Classrooms No Finer Than the One, and It Is Better to Have Such Than None at All, the Other Has an Array of Evidence in Support of Sanity as Well as Sanitation, Which Makes It a Model for Every Community to Consider.

The Parent

Making a Game of It

McFarland, Calif.

Dear Friends:

For almost three years I have been receiving helps innumerable from this wonderful column. For some time I have been hoping to make visible expression of my gratitude.

My little daughter took afternoon naps until she entered the first grade of school. At times it was indeed a problem to get wee eyes to close as she was not the type that falls gently asleep when sleepy. So I set a clock where she could see the hands from her bed, and would say: "Now darling, before the big hand of the clock gets around to five (or whatever hour would represent about 15 minutes from the present), you be sure that little eyes are fast asleep." It worked longer than I expected. It seemingly made a game of "nap-time" and when things can be "gamed" for a child, the problem is solved.

When daughter's schedule points to "dusting time," the clouds can be turned inside out or round about by again making a game of it. So we board an imaginative train. She is the conductor. The various articles of furniture are towns en route. The train usually makes audible its "starting," and the conductor cries "All aboard," or "All aboard for Table-Town." As she finishes dusting the table she calls, "Next stop is 'Piano-Ville.'" The train slows down (perhaps audibly), while our conductor announces a five minute stop-over here—because the piano is always a longer job. As she completes this piece she may announce "All aboard for Desk-Lane" or "Chair-y-Town" or some more humorous appellative, etc., until all the furniture is cared for.

Often there are amusing comments on the passing scenery. Should an extra heavy coating of dust be in evidence, she might say, "A dreadful sand storm has surely hit this place. Why, you can hardly see the town for the dust."

If she thinks her cloth has put an extra good shine on some article, you might hear, "It must have just finished raining in these parts as everything looks so bright and clear."

This plan is a great help to me when I must be busy in another room as it aids in keeping track of the progress she makes so that I can offer occasional helps or reminders when necessary, without having to leave my work momentarily. And of course the "traveling plan" makes for a more systematic order of work, which makes it less possible to skip anything, accidentally.

Most of this plan was supplied by daughter herself. All that children seem to require from us is a "starting point" or idea. Their imaginations being more active than ours, they usually can supply the remainder themselves.

Best wishes to all mothers in this world-wide fraternity.

(Mrs.) L. D. W.

Home Tasks for All

Spokane, Wash.

Dear Friends:

We have four children and hope we are bringing them up to be useful and happy. They are told that in a home each one helps to make it a pleasant one. Mother cooks, sews and plans, Daddy works to supply the house and necessities. Then we all take care of the house and try to be thoughtful of each other.

The boys, who are now ten and eleven years, have certain tasks which they perform week about. In that way they do not become bored with a task. One dusts the living room furniture and floors each day and spends extra time at the job on Saturday. The other boy washes the breakfast dishes each day and also scrubs the kitchen linoleum on Saturday. On Monday the jobs are reversed.

For their daddy, they water and cut the lawn. When extra jobs need doing they actually offer to do them. A child is really happiest when busy and the habit of working is an excellent one for them to cultivate.

As for the boys' playtime, they may go places if they let me know where they are going and when I may expect them home. This is not felt to be a matter of restraint but a safeguard so mother may always be able to reach them in an emergency. They really stay home most of the time as their father made them a splendid work bench and on special occasions brings them a new tool. Each boy has his own tool box with key. They buy nails from their own allowance, consequently they are more saving of them than if the supply were unlimited. Economy is taught by conserving nails and brotherly love by sharing them with each other. Wisdom is brought to their attention by the reading of one section of the daily lesson before going to school in the morning.

There is a small blackboard in the kitchen where notice of jobs, breaking rules or special praise is marked for all to read. Mothers and fathers are inclined to talk too much and this method has removed much nagging and leaves more time for praise, approval and comradeship.

Keeping towels, wash cloths, socks and shirts separate has been difficult. The problem has been solved by always buying blue wash cloths and towels for one boy and pink for the other. With clothes, one has blue or gray articles while the other wears browns and tans. In the case of underwear a small colored tape is sewed inside. Much friction between children results from petty injustice and care of their clothing may be really a matter of pride when they know rights are going to be regarded.

The girls, who are four and six years, have regular tasks also. At another time I shall enjoy telling how we help them to be useful and happy. Of course their daddy has done his part in helping them all to obey rules and in playing with them.

Much inspiration has been gained from reading the Parent Column and I hope I may be able to add to someone else's ideas.

(Mrs.) E. K. R.

The Teacher's Scrapbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When school days began, I wiped the summer's dust from my scrapbook made from the Educational Page of the Monitor and turned the pages slowly and lovingly, knowing that I would be able to get something that would be an inspiration with which to start the new school year. These snatches of wisdom are what linger in my memory after reading my scrapbook over and over:

Success depends upon the teacher—conditions within the room that make purposeful effort attractive are set up and controlled by the teacher.

The teacher should be life-trained rather than book-trained.

"The more insignificant I can make report cards seem, the more confidently do I feel that our school is succeeding in getting on toward real education."

"A respect for permanent values is essential to serious living."

"Thirdly, and most important of all, she keeps the child aware of his own improvement."

Teacher — master of technique. Moves slowly from shorter units to longer ones.

Encourage pupil participation.

Best of all human aids—a frank and straighforward love for the child.

Education is growth leading to further growth and development.

According to Definition

Our Living Language Series—42

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE is *eminent* who stands high as compared with others, especially of one's own calling or profession; as, an *eminent* novelist; *distinguished*, one who has received conspicuous public recognition; *celebrated*, one who has been widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); *illustrious*, one who has won high prestige, especially through splendid attainments or services. *Famous*—celebrated in fame or public report. *Infamous* (originally a negative of *famous;* accent *in*; *a* as in *sofa*)—Of very bad report, held in abhorrence, base. Synonyms: *detestable, odious, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable, base, vile, shameful, ignominious.*

Prophesy (long *y* as in *sky*)—Verb. "I will *prophesy* of things to come." Remember, *esy*, *e* as in *prophetic*. *Prophecy* (short *y* as in *gymnasium*) Noun. "That is an old *prophecy*."

Patience has the same *pati* as *compatible, compatibility. Compatibility* is congruity of temperament; *incompatibility* is inability to coexist in harmony. *Compatible* means *suitable, agreeable,* in *accord with, accordant. Precious* implies great value, often associated with some emotional impulse; *ad* means *to* or *toward* and changes for euphony in *appreciate*; quite literally, *appreciate* is to make more *precious*, to add value to. (*Ad* plus *preci* plus *ate.*)

* * *

De means *down* or *from*; thus *depreciate* is to lessen in value. A used motorcar suffers *depreciation*, or *depreciates* in value. The verb *deprecate* is often confused with *depreciate* in its use. To *deprecate* (be sure you know why *c* is like *k* in this word) is to express disapproval of a thing. *Deprecate* may be sometimes used interchangeably with *deplore*: "I *deprecate* that tendency"; a little stronger, "I *deplore* that tendency." To speak *deprecatingly* of another's achievements is petty; to speak *disparagingly* is to make a definite, deliberate effort to detract from the credit another receives for his achievements; to make *derogatory* remarks is deliberately to raise a question in the mind of your listener. (*De*, down, from, plus *roga*, a question.) *Interrogate* has the same *roga*, question; *adrogant* becomes *arrogant*, for euphony, and means, in modern usage, insolent. One is *arrogant* who is disposed to claim, for himself, often aggressively, more consideration than is justly due; one is *presumptuous* (he presumes) who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward, presuming; *haughty* implies (often disdainfully), consciousness of superiority, especially arising from pride of birth or station; *supercilious* implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; *insolent* suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others; *insulting* implies a personal affront in words or actions, often indicative of scorn or triumph.

Deprecate, Webster tells us, is not an exact synonym for disapprov "*Deprecate* stresses the implication of regret," Webster says, "sometimes diffident or apologetic; as, 'sidling by with a deprecatory shrug; a deprecatory smile.'"

Depreciate is rather deliberately (in speech) to *derogate from*, to *belittle, disparage, underrate.*

Therefore, while to *deprecate* is to be apologetic or diffident, to *depreciate* is to indulge deliberately in disparagement. Observe that *dis*, in *diffident*, becomes *dif*. *Fid* does not pronounce short *i* clearly enough for you to be sure of its spelling. (The word *fidelity* pronounces *fid* more plainly, though the *el* syllable is accented.) This *e* in *elity* is associated for memory with the *e* of *ent* in *diffident*, confidential.

The *palate* is the roof of the mouth; *pallet*, as a *pallet* of straw, is a rude bed; *palette*, a French word, is the name of the board on which an artist mixes paints.

If you *defer* to another, you show him deference; this may be because you respect him personally, or because you respect his opinions; deference carries the idea of courtesy; if you *defer* to him simply because you respect his age, your deference becomes *veneration*; from the same word we have *venerable*—note *a* in *ation*; *a* in *able*.

Veteran has the *a* ending (in *an*) which you would naturally associate with the *a* of *ation, ate*, in *veneration. Excitement* has the same *cite* as *incite*; people are *incited* to rebellion by powerful influence. To *cite* is to quote, usually by way of authority or proof. *Insight* is just what the word implies; seeing into a thing; it implies mental rather than physical sight.

The *site* of a building is the place where it is built; there are no derivatives from this word, thus it is distinguished from *cite*.

An *egotist* is a conceited person, often one who is conceited without cause; an *egoist* is one who believes in the development of the individual, without concern for others. An *egoist* may be supremely selfish, but usually not in petty ways. *Egoism, Egotism* agree in implying intense concentration upon one's self. But *egoism* (which is frequently used as the opposite of *altruism*) is less likely than *egotism* to suggest offensive self-conceit.

"Our Living Language" is published each Saturday.

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A Complete Conservatory Course by Mail under master teachers. Piano, Harmony, Voice, Public School Music, Violin, Cornet, Trumpet, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Organ, Accordion, Saxophone, Clarinet. Lessons amazingly easy, complete. Mention instruction desired. Low cost; terms. Catalog free.
University Extension Conservatory
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Happyland for Tiny Tots
Nursery School and Kindergarten. Large Sunny Playground.
Free transportation—Open the year round
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MISS HARRIS' Florida School
at MIAMI. Progressive in spirit. Thorough in accomplishment. Twentieth year opens October second. Kindergarten through high school. Entire outdoor life throughout winter. Boarding and day-school. Day-school coeducational. Full year or short period Enrollments.
Catalogue sent upon written or telephoned request.
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Kindergarten through College Preparation. Upper and Lower Schools separate. Music, Art, and other advantages. Happy home environment. Large wooded estate with private beach. Outdoor pleasures, including horseback riding. Summer Camp. Moderate fees.
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Box M, Brewster, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL

Redlands Prep "The School in an Orange Grove"
Smiley Heights District. Elevation 1700. Dry Mountain Air. An Accredited Outdoor School for Boys and Girls. College Preparatory. Lower Form. Individual Scholarship. Cultural and Practical Country Home Life. Private Stables. Sports.
Director: NELLIE WESTLAND SUESS
PHONE GREEN 745, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA
2 hours from Los Angeles—(Phone ORegon 7416)
1 hour to Palm Springs

Lower School ▲ Upper School ▼ College of Liberal Arts
Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, united as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.
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SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

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A System of Language Instruction Generations old used by our world wide chain of Schools. Free Foreign Film every Wednesday, 4 P. M. Day and Evening Classes
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When You Write
to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

ART
United States

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
New courses permitting beginning students to enter Day School January 2nd Many advanced courses may also be entered at that time. For application forms and catalog address The Associate Dean of School, Box C, M., The Art Institute, Chicago.

DANCING

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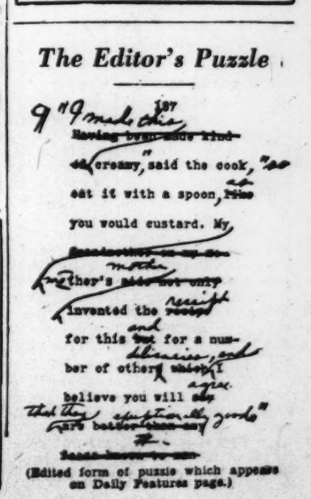
Beginners and Professional training—Arts, Drama, Vocal, Dance, Radio, Screen and Music courses. Day and night classes.
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
5600 SUNSET BLVD. . . . HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—$4500—Charming Norman-French studio home, 6 rooms furnished, beautifully decorated, bath, garage, lovely shrubs, high cypress hedge, fruit trees, huge oak tree; all on 2 lots, near foothills in Monrovia. Owner, MISS C. DU MOND, 238 Munroe Place, Monrovia, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up to date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 4.000,- per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, GLORIA MANSIONS, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONSDALE APARTMENTS
LOS ANGELES—Singles and doubles, attractively furnished; real home atmosphere; night service; private ownership. 629 So. Serrano, near Wilshire Blvd. Phone FEderal 0719.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SARASOTA, FLORIDA—Out Door Inn, facing the Bay; delicious home cooking served in novel Tropical Tea Garden or inside dining room; exclusive service at reasonable rates; water front rooms. 154 Sunset Ave.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 24 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PART-TIME WORKERS wanted in each community to introduce Monitor-advertised line of "works worthy of perpetuation"; pleasant, dignified service; liberal commission; practical sales helps. Address ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE, Dept. S at 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hillcrest Hotel—(European), fireproof, thoroughly modern, steam heated rooms with or without private bath; just opposite Christian Science church; write for rates. 220 5th Ave. N.

New Gear Demanded For Law Machinery

(Continued from Page 1)

public eye, in his caustic denunciation of the Governor's attitude.

At the same time in Maryland, the action of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie in sending troops to arrest alleged lynchers has precipitated a furore that will have political results for years to come.

Unfortunate as it may seem, the Governor's best friends admit that his courageous action has probably damaged his great popularity and very likely prevented achievement of his alleged ambition to become United States Senator.

Since timidity is one of the driving forces of politicians as well as loftier motives the new session of Congress may be expected to favor thoroughgoing legal reform if only to prevent the eligibility of other candidates for elective office being decided on the criterion of their attitude for or against lynching.

Fortunately for the progress of reform, there are blueprints for widespread legal modernization in the whole structure of juridical machinery already prepared, and only waiting the pressure of public opinion to put them into effect. These "blueprints of reform" have been prepared by the ablest and most famous lawyers and judges in the country.

One batch of them composes the "code of criminal procedure" formulated by the American Law Institute, whose annual session in Washington is always attended by some members of the Supreme Court and addressed by the Chief Justice. Another batch are the detailed and technical studies by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

Although the Wickersham Commission is popularly associated chiefly with prohibition, its report on that subject was only one of a total of 14 big reports, the others bearing directly on the question of legal delay in many instances.

Problem of Reform

The problem of legal reform is largely one for the states. Technical reforms proposed in the Law Institute's model code await the action of any state which desires to put them into effect. Some states have up-to-date procedure, some states are very backward; some states are advanced in one respect and back in the Middle Ages in others.

Since the code of criminal procedure was adopted it has been used in repeated instances by states in bringing far-reaching reforms in the administration of justice.

One difficulty in securing reform, however, is the vicious cycle engendered by popular distrust of the courts themselves.

Practically every informed writer on the subject insists that the best avenue for court reform is appointment of better judges and the granting of greater power to them.

The popular attitude in many states has been just the reverse of this—distrust of the judges coupled with legislation to curtail their power.

State legislatures have prescribed many of the very restrictions on the Judges which prevent them cutting red tape and speeding justice. Conservative New England states have held to the life appointment of judges, rather than popular election, and on the whole have given judges greater authority to set their own courts in order. The result—as experts on the subject review it—is far more satisfactory than where judges are made to "play politics," and run for office at frequent intervals.

The "technicality" in the law has been relatively overstrained in recent days, according to modern commentators. It would be speedily overruled if strong judges were put into office and given authority to snip red tape as the judges in the British, and to a degree in the federal, courts are permitted to do. Here is a brief paragraph from one of the 14 Wickersham reports, which stresses this aspect of the matter:

"Taking the country as a whole, improvement in the mode of choice and tenure of judges, prosecutors, and officials connected with the enforcement of law throughout the courts, and working out of better administrative methods, must be given relatively greater stress in a program of improvement than reform of procedure."

North Dakota Hopes For $65,000,000 Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—North Dakota is optimistic of federal approval of a $65,000,000 public works allotment for the construction of a giant dam in the Missouri River at Garrison, N. D., which would restore the depleted water supplies of the Northwest and do much to prevent Mississippi River floods.

Known as the Missouri River diversion project, the plan has been the subject of investigations and geological studies for nearly a decade.

In the visit of Maj. Philip B. Fleming, engineer and executive secretary of the National Board of Public Works, North Dakota officials, saw an important indication that Secretary Ickes and his Works Administration were giving definite consideration to the project.

The dam would meet North Dakota's critical need for water, Mr. Howard E. Simpson of Grand Forks, state geologist, has pointed out. Averting the "grave danger of this State's becoming a desert," the dam would divert a portion of the Missouri River into the State's other rivers, raise the general water level and provide water for human needs, livestock and grain crops in this agricultural State.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL HOME AND LOCATION
Situated exclusive Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.; near Christian Science church, shore drive, and ocean bathing; quiet, retired, yet few minutes' walk down town and B. & M. station (17 min. Boston); fine gentleman's residence, 15 rooms, 5-5-5, perfect condition; stately appearance; wide shaded verandas; every convenience; 3 baths; beautiful interior; 18,000 feet land; 5-car stable garage; advantageous location with house well adapted for Christian Science practitioner or professional man as home and office, etc.; sub-rental would pay $900 over taxes; price and terms attractive. Box V-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Limited Number of
Small Homelike Apartments
$29 to $60
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A Clearway St., Boston
KENmore 0482

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Suite of one room, kitchen and bath in apartment, $45. Tel. Com. 4178 (MISS OESTMAN).

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

FLORIDA APARTMENTS
Goodwin Apartments, St. Petersburg, 2nd Street and Fifth Ave. North, within 1 block First Church of Christ, Scientist; high class neighborhood; near Williams Park, business center and car line; beautifully furnished, steam heat, Frigidaire, maid and porter service, spacious lobby; send for diagram.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
JASMINE MANOR APARTMENTS—5 rooms, beautifully furnished, new, large gardens, garages, solariums; real homes; 2 blocks to beach. 536 10th St.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA. — Brampton Manor Apts., 1017 Jefferson Ave., new 1933 Frigidaire; no meter deposits; quiet residential section; walking distance to beach; rents reasonable.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ST PETERSBURG, FLA., Miller Apartments, 144 5th Ave. N. E.—2-3 and 4 rooms, comfortably furnished, well heated; 1½ blocks from Christian Science church. Apply to EDW. ARONSON, Supt.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maids' rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators; owner moving away. Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MEDFORD, MASS.—5 rooms, ample closets, screened and open porches; airy, sunny rooms, modern improvements; rent reasonable. Mystic 6731-W.

INSURANCE

1934 INSURANCE PAYMENTS arranged; sound companies; plate service. 53 State Street, Boston, Room 1108. Cap. 5632.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable rooms with board; best home cooking; Fisher Hill section; reasonable rates. Tel. Asp. 9588.

TERRACE INN
For information address VALESKA JARECKI, 414 Ocean Boulevard, Daytona Beach, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 4—Sunny rooms overlooking The Mother Church park; kitchen privileges. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON—Sunny room, private family, near The Mother Church; some meals. 71 Gainsboro St. Comm. 2583.

BROOKLINE—Retired professor desires to rent room, private bath or twin-bed room, small sitting room, bath, to gentleman, in unusual house; no other guests; oil heat, continuous hot water; parking; references. Beacon 0446.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street, vicinity Coolidge Corner—Attractive rooms in select house; home atmosphere; transient or permanent guests. Long. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 27 Ellery St.—Pleasant side room; home privileges; 2 windows, cross ventilation; private family; good neighborhood; near Harvard Sq. Tel. Porter 0226-W.

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in sunny, comfortable house, hot water, phone. MRS. CHAS. E. BLACK, 343 N. E. 27th St.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $10, single $5.50; excellent location. ROUZEE (10-A).

Sarasota, Fla.—Restwood Hall—Delightful rooms overlooking Sarasota Bay. Day, weekly & monthly rates. Mrs. C. B. Boardman.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY would share quiet sunny home with two elderly ladies; owns car; would travel. MARY HAWLEY, Newburyport, Massachusetts.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklet. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-5.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHEERFUL girl, about 30, stay nights, free through day; small salary; N. Y. C. resident; references. Write Box G-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER — Companion type; experienced cook; references; salary; sleep in. Room 928, 220 East 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUILDING or factory maintenance manager, ground experience, licensed engineer and electrician. P. O. Box 62, Concord, Mass.

MECHANICAL draftsman, 29, with some electrical experience, wishes to serve in any capacity in which he may be useful. Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Tel. Jamaica 2122.

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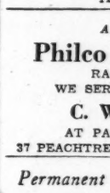

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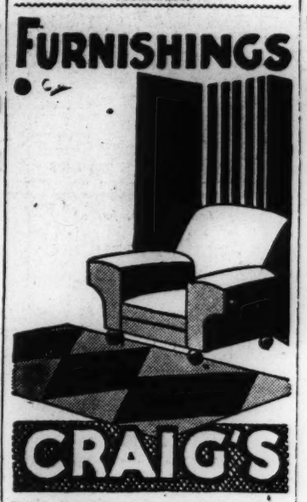
AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE *(Continued)*



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AUSTRALIA

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Daily Features

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Club Raises Money

AN ORGANIZATION needing funds decided that each member should earn some money during the summer and report on it in the fall. One lady on a farm said she drove the horses on the binder for a day in place of an extra man and so earned her quota. Another made buns and sold them to one not in a position to do such work. Another sold vegetables, while another made a towel in fancy design for one who wanted to make a gift for a friend. And so the list grew, and the needed money came in. Mrs. I. C. Mc.

Corn Cob Delivery

TWO boys in a family found that the town elevator had a surplus of corn cobs and was willing to give them away if the yard was cleaned up after the chute was opened. The boys took their one-horse wagon and delivered the cobs for stove fuel at 50 cents a load. One stayed at the elevator and kept the yard clean while the other delivered. Mrs. E. D. T.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry E. Stone.)

A German mechanic, Friedrich Konig, while living in England, perfected the first cylinder press, in 1812.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger installed the first Hoe typerevolving press in 1846.

The first successful web perfecting press was used by the London Times in 1868.

The "autoplate," which casts, shaves, and trims stereotypes automatically, was invented in 1900 by Henry A. W. Wood.

Melville E. Stone, founder of the Chicago Daily News, was made general manager of the Associated Press when it was established in 1892. Under his leadership it became the leading American news agency.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

187

Having been made kind

of creamy said the cook

eat it with a spoon like

you would custard. My

grandmother on my mo-

ther's side not only

invented the recipe

for this but for a num-

ber of others which I

believe you will say

are better than any

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Restaurants

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Blue Ship Tea Room
Tip of T Wharf, Boston
Open Week-Days, 12 to 8
Sunday Hours, 4 to 8
Home Cooking
Miss Dalrymple, Skipper
Tel. Lafayette 8702

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
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252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Specia Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

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The Lobster Claw
South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 80 Feet Over the Waters of
COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
To reach the Lobster Claw follow Route 3-A

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Sea Lion

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SEALS (like whales, porpoises, dugongs, walruses, and manatees) are not fish, but mammals. They are animals that sometime in the geologic past lived on the land, but later took to the sea. Sea lions are members of the seal family. They belong to the "eared seals" group.

Nearly all mammals are able to swim, and some, like the hippopotamus and tapir, spend much time in the water. But of those which have limbs especially adapted for aquatic existence, the eared seals show the least change. They are still able to use their hind limbs to support the body—something that true seals cannot do—and they have well defined outer ears.

More proof that the adaptation to sea life is comparatively recent is found in the behavior of the young when it is time for them to learn how to swim. At first they seem to dread the water, and the mother must give them a good "ducking" or two before they stop whimpering.

The ordinary trained seals of the circus are sea lions. True seals are much too awkward on land to be of much use in the ring, though occasionally they are carried about in specially constructed tanks.

Like the walrus, the sea lion is able to use its flippers for crawling on land, for combing its hair, or for awkward walking. Ordinarily, the diet consists of squids, crabs, and all kinds of shellfish.

For the Scrapbook

What Great Men Said of Life

A good life enables us to despise calumnies.—*Cato.*

Life is not to be bough' with heaps of gold.—*Homer.*

Life gives nothing to men without great labor.—*Horace.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what
thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to
heaven.—*Milton.*

'Tis very certain the desire of life prolongs it.—*Byron.*

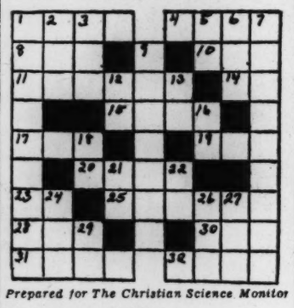
The only sure path to a tranquil life is through virtue.—*Juvenal.*

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our livcs sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
—*Longfellow.*

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.—*Socrates.*

Life is ended when our honor ends.
—*Goldsmith.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 44



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1.—To divest.
4.—Asiatic country.
8.—Organ of hearing.
10.—Prefix meaning "three."
11.—Examined thoroughly.
14.—Like.
15.—God of love.
17.—Unit of energy.
19.—Possessive pronoun.
20.—Grows old.
23.—Expressing surprise.
25.—Edible bulbous roots.
28.—Open wooden vessel.
30.—To soak flax.
31.—To send out.
32.—Members of an American Indian tribe.

Down

1.—To regret.
2.—Rowing implement.
3.—Away from.
5.—Neuter pronoun.
6.—Constellation.
7.—Suspects.
9.—Agitation.
12.—To remain.
13.—Musical note.
16.—Very.
18.—State admitted to Union in 1788 (ab.).
21.—To move.
22.—Canton, China, is in delta of this river.
24.—To sing in a low voice.
26.—A fragment.
27.—Born.
29.—Twice (prefix).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

What They Say

The New Dollar

"The 'compensated dollar' is a proposal to establish by law a currency redeemable in gold, but the weight of gold for which the dollar would exchange would vary with the index number of wholesale prices of all commodities." — *Prof. George F. Warren.*

So?

"Inflation is indispensable to the success of the NRA." — *Senator Borah.*

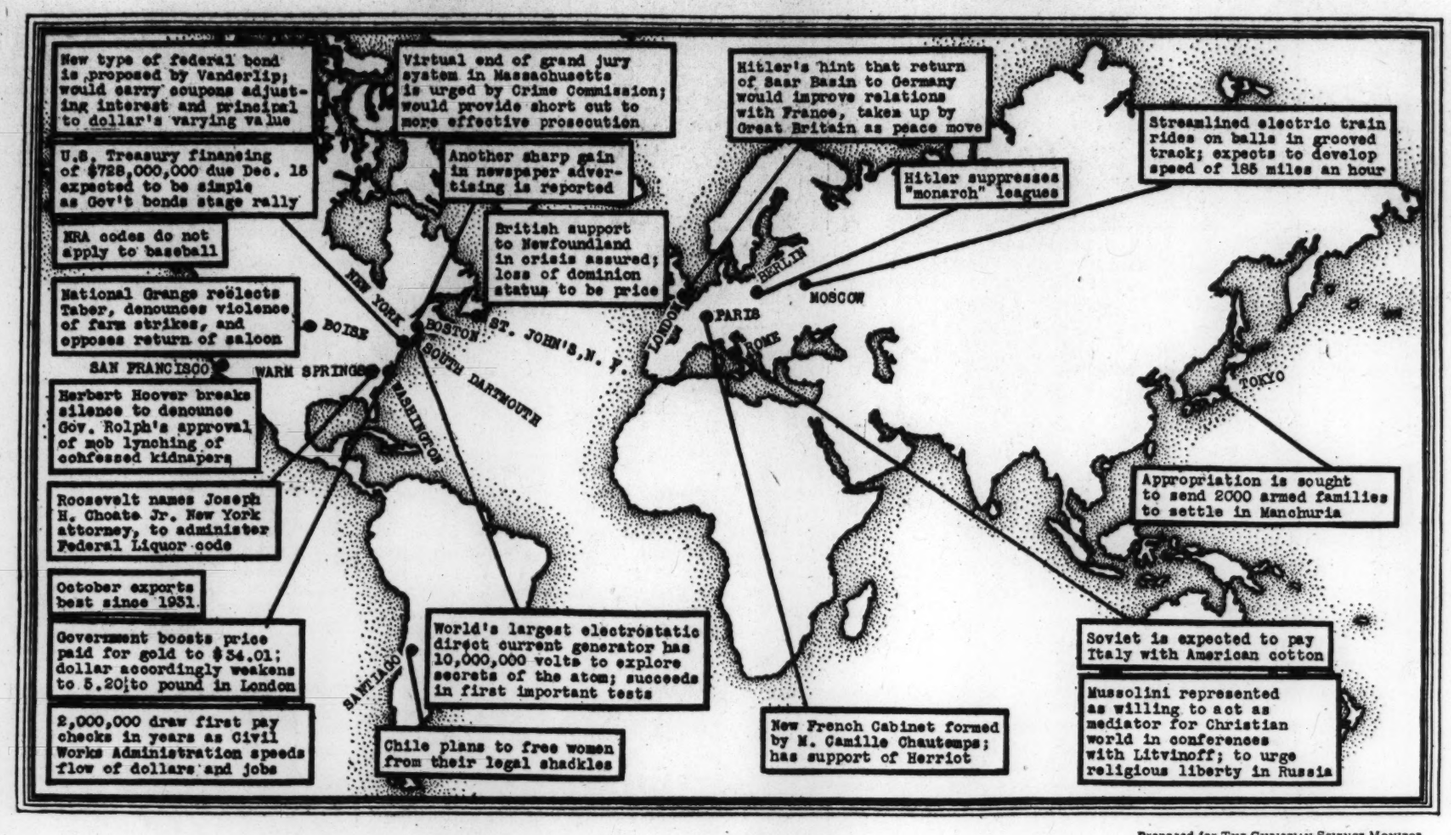
Linking the World

The longest submarine cable in the world is the 3500-mile link between Vancouver and the Fanning Islands.

Women Save Also!

One thousand five hundred of the 4000 official lifeguards on duty in England this summer were women.

World News of the Week at a Glance


New type of federal bond is proposed by Vanderlip; would carry coupons adjusting interest and principal to dollar's varying value
Virtual end of grand jury system in Massachusetts is urged by Crime Commission; would provide short cut to more effective prosecution
Hitler's hint that return of Saar Basin to Germany would improve relations with France, taken up by Great Britain as peace move
Streamlined electric train rides on balls in grooved track; expects to develop speed of 185 miles an hour
U.S. Treasury financing of $728,000,000 due Dec. 15 expected to be simple as Gov't bonds stage rally
Another sharp gain in newspaper advertising is reported
Hitler suppresses "monarch" leagues
NRA codes do not apply to baseball
British support to Newfoundland in crisis assured; loss of dominion status to be price
National Grange reelects Taber, denounces violence of farm strikes, and opposes return of saloon
Herbert Hoover breaks silence to denounce Gov. Rolph's approval of mob lynching of confessed kidnapers
Roosevelt names Joseph H. Choate Jr. New York attorney, to administer Federal Liquor code
October exports best since 1931
Government boosts price paid for gold to $34.01; dollar accordingly weakens to 5.20 to pound in London
$2,000,000 draw first pay checks in years as Civil Works Administration speeds flow of dollars and jobs
World's largest electrostatic direct current generator has 10,000,000 volts to explore secrets of the atom; succeeds in first important tests
Chile plans to free women from their legal shackles
New French Cabinet formed by M. Camille Chautemps; has support of Herriot
Appropriation is sought to send 2000 armed families to settle in Manchuria
Soviet is expected to pay Italy with American cotton
Mussolini represented as willing to act as mediator for Christian world in conferences with Litvinoff; to urge religious liberty in Russia
NEW YORK
BOISE
SAN FRANCISCO
WARM SPRINGS
BOSTON
SOUTH DARTMOUTH
WASHINGTON
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
SANTIAGO
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF YOU shut the door in the devil's face,
The devil will turn and go.
—SIGLER DE HUERTA

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pharaoh—Preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro* (both vowels long).

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not sounded as in *thin*.

Japheth — *Jay'-feth* (*a* long, *e* short). "Japhet" is sounded *Jay'-fet*.

Cilicia — Preferably four syllables, *Sih-lish'-ih-a* (each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*). An ancient Roman province in southeastern Asia Minor.

Pamphylia — *Pam-fil'-ih-a* (first three vowels short, fourth as in *sofa*). Ancient Roman province in southern Asia Minor.

Lycia—Three syllables, *Lish'-ih-a* (each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*). Ancient district in southern Asia Minor.

Melita—*Mel'-ih-ta* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*). Corresponds with our modern Malta.

Solecism — The *o* is short. The Athenian colonists in Soloi, Cilicia, so corrupted the Attic dialect that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to be applied to any incorrect speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" is used to designate an ungrammatical combination of words, or any deviation from the idiom of the language.

Transmission — The first *s* is sounded as *s*, not as *z*. (This is Webster's rule for all "trans-" words.)

Persistently — Webster's calls for the *s*'s to be sounded as *s*'s, not as *z*'s. So too with "persist" and all its forms.

Eradicate—A strong word, being a combination of the Latin *e*, "out," and *radix*, "root." When we "eradicate" a thing, we tear it out by the roots.

All-in-all, Father-Mother — Such hyphenated forms are to be read smoothly. Hyphens are not commas.

"And shalt pitch it . . . with pitch" (Gen. 6:14)—It may be noted that this is the only passage in the Old Testament in which the verb *kaphar* is translated "to pitch" (i. e., "to smear with bitumen or pitch"—to keep out the water). Elsewhere, it is the regular word for "to cover" or "to atone" ("to do away with sin by 'covering' it, putting it out of sight"); while the noun *kopher*, rendered "pitch" in this verse, ordinarily means "ransom." (See Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 497ff.)

"In an acceptable time have I heard thee" (Isa. 49:8)—Literally "a time of good-will, favor, acceptance" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 953), while the Hebrew word rendered "heard" is more exactly "answered" (*ibid.*, p. 772). Consequently, Kent translates: "In a time of favor I answer thee"; Moffatt: "When the favouring time comes, I will answer you"; and Smith: "In time of favor have I answered you."

"Children that will not lie" (Isa. 63:8)—The literal meaning of the Hebrew verb *shakar* is not "to speak falsely" (i. e., "to lie"), but rather "to act or deal falsely" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 1055). Hence we find: "Sons who will not play me false" (Smith); "Sons who will not prove false" (Kent); "Children that will not deal falsely" (American Revised Version).

"He was their Saviour. In all their affliction he was afflicted and the angel of his presence saved them" (Isa. 63:8, 9)—Some scholars contend that "in all their affliction" belongs properly to the preceding verse, and translate — from an alternative form of the Hebrew text—as follows: "He proved himself their saviour in all their adversity. It was no envoy and no angel, 'twas his own Presence saved them" (Moffatt); or, again, "He became their savior in all their distress. It was no messenger nor angel, but his own presence that saved them" (Smith).

"Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord" (Prov. 2:5)—The Hebrew word *Yire'ah* can mean either "fear" or "reverence"; and the phrases "the fear of the Lord" and "the fear of God" are often used in the Old Testament as equivalent to "reverence or piety" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 432). Thus we find: "You shall then understand true religion" (Kent); "Then you will see what is reverence for the Eternal" (Moffatt), and ". . . reverence for the Lord" (Smith).

"Early will I seek thee" (Psalms 63:1) — The verb rendered "seek early" means literally "to look for dawn" (compare the reference in Psalms 130:6 to "them that watch for the morning"). Hence it came to be used in the metaphorical sense of "to seek earnestly or eagerly" or "to yearn for" (cf. Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 1007). Thus Moffatt has: "I yearn for thee"; and Kent: "Earnestly I seek thee."

"There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man" (I Cor. 10:13) — The Greek word *anthropinos* has the primary meaning of "human" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 46), while the term translated "temptation" is more exactly "trial, proving." Hence a literal rendering would be: "Nothing but human trial has seized you."

"To keep you from falling" (Jude 1:24) — The Greek word *aptaistos* ("free-from-stumbling") is used by Xenophon in its literal sense with reference to a horse that kept its footing.

"Faultless" (Jude 1:24)—Literally "without spot or blemish" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 33), and hence, in an ethical sense, "faultless, unblameable."

"Julius, a centurion of Augustus' band" (Acts 27:1)—The word rendered "band" is more closely represented by "cohort," a division of the Roman Army consisting properly of 1000 men, though sometimes its strength was only 500.

A centurion, such as Julius, had charge of a "century," nominally one-tenth of a "cohort."

"Augustus" was the official designation of the Roman emperor, and it appears that certain cohorts were termed "Augustan" as a title of honor.

"A tempestuous wind called Euroclydon" (Acts 27:14) — "Euroclydon" or, as it is sometimes called, "Euraquilo," was an east-northeast wind. Pronounce it *U-rok'-lih-don* (*u* as in *unite*, other vowels short).

"Falling into a place where two seas met" (Acts 27:41) — The word translated "where two seas met" means "which has sea on both sides" or "between two seas" (Souter: Greek Lexicon, p. 66); so the reference appears to be to a "reef or shoal." Hence Goodspeed renders simply: "They struck a shoal."

"Be careful for nothing" (Phil. 4:6) — The Greek verb translated "be careful" in this passage is rendered "take thought" in Matt. 6:25 ("Take no thought for your life . . ."); but in both instances a literal rendering would be, "Do not worry." Hence Goodspeed translates: "Have no anxiety about anything"; and Moffatt, "Never be anxious."

"Minds" (Phil. 4:7) — The Greek word *noemata* means literally "thoughts," not "minds" (Souter, *op. cit.*, p. 167). Hence Goodspeed and the Revised Version render, "thoughts."

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Theater Attendant: "But these are Tube tickets, sir."
Smithers: "Hm-m! That's why the fellow on the Subway looked so pleased with what I gave him."

Apt Pupils

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and, after leaning his bicycle against the railings, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences!"

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were:

"Who are the scoundrels who took my bike?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Realistic

The visiting director of education was complaining that the school was not properly cleaned. Rubbing his finger on a big globe, representing the world, he said: "Look at this. It's covered with dust."

"But, after all," protested the school keeper, "that part you've touched is the Sahara Desert."

Perhaps

Harold: "Where are you going, mamma?"

Mother: "Papa and I are going to a surprise party."

Harold: "Can't I go, too—and can't we take Bobby and Susie along, too?"

Mother: "No, you weren't invited."

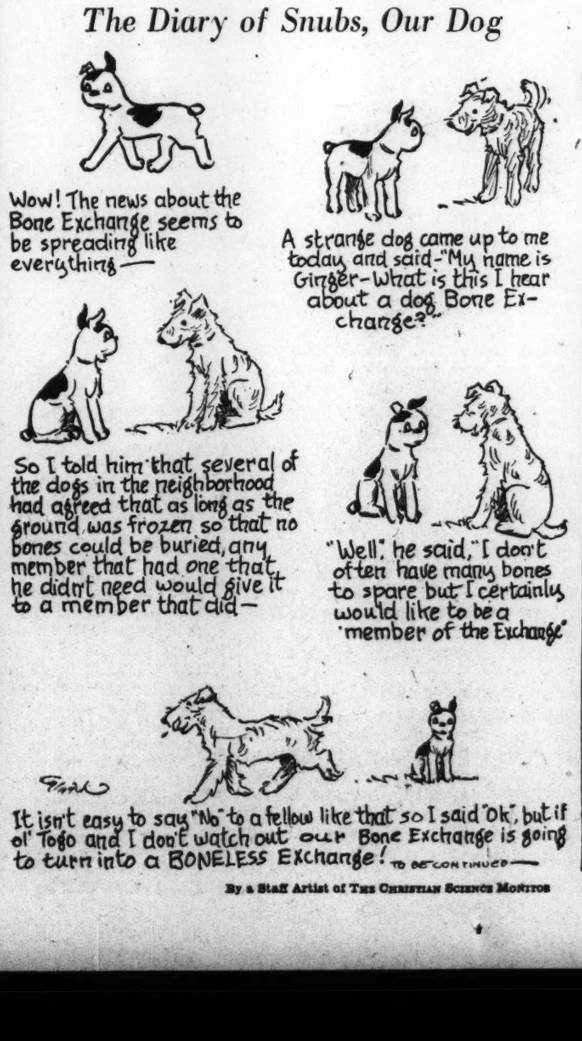
Harold: "Well, don't you think they'd be lots more surprised if you took us all?"

By Running

Stranger: "Could you tell me how far it is to the railway station?"

Scout: "Yes, sir. It's twenty minutes' walk if you run."—*Boys' Life.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! The news about the Bone Exchange seems to be spreading like everything—
A strange dog came up to me today and said-"My name is Ginger-What is this I hear about a dog Bone Exchange?"
So I told him that several of the dogs in the neighborhood had agreed that as long as the ground was frozen so that no bones could be buried, any member that had one that he didn't need would give it to a member that did—
"Well," he said, "I don't often have many bones to spare but I certainly would like to be a member of the Exchange"
It isn't easy to say "No" to a fellow like that so I said "Ok", but if ol' Togo and I don't watch out our Bone Exchange is going to turn into a BONELESS Exchange!
TO BE CONTINUED

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sponge

The sponge is an animal.

Cost of White House

The original cost of the White House was defrayed from the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

"The Great Commoner"

It was Willis J. Abbot who named William Jennings Bryan "The Great Commoner" after Bryan's famous Cross of Gold speech.

Peer Gynt

Ibsen's play "Peer Gynt" was based on the life of a man who inhabited the Jutunheimen Mountains and was known for his reckless exploits.

Famous Boundary

The Mason and Dixon line is the boundary between Pennsylvania on the north and Maryland and part of West Virginia on the south.

Feed Your Dog
Government Inspected
MAN-KIND
DOG and CAT FOOD
So good You Can Eat It Yourself

The U. S. Government is very strict in its inspection of meats. MAN-KIND dog and cat food is inspected and approved for human use. It contains only the freshest, cleanest, most nourishing meats and fine cereals. Dogs must have meat, but cheap, packing house by-products—and rejects—are harmful, lack nourishment. Insist on seeing the U. S. Government mark of inspection and approval—"Establishment E-77"—on every can. For a better nourished, happier dog—ask your grocer for MAN-KIND.

If he cannot supply you write
MANKIND, 1775 Broadway, New York

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

A VERY touching scene of high courage was recently witnessed in the Bay of New Phaleron, when two Russian sailors, capsized by the furious sea, were miraculously saved by a young monk of the Greek church.

A few units from the Soviet Black Sea fleet were on a visit to Greek waters, and four of the sailors were in a small boat battling the waves to reach the land, when suddenly the bark overturned.

Two of them succeeded in saving themselves, and while the remaining two were struggling desperately, and the people on the bank were dumbstruck as to how to go to their aid, a young monk rushed through the crowd, stripped off his cassock, plunged into the sea, and after a heroic fight against the boisterous waves, succeeded in rescuing the two men. And then, to the great surprise of all the spectators, the modest monk disappeared without giving his name or address.

This heroic deed of the unknown young monk has made a great impression on the public, and specially on the sailors of the Soviet vessels. One Greek paper commenting on the event, says: "The young monk has not simply fulfilled an act of virtue and abnegation worthy of all moral recompense, he has raised the prestige of the Christian church."

Brevities

Atlanta Journal: But, general, we're not asking much. We only want low prices on everything we have to buy and high prices for everything we have to sell.

Topeka Daily Capital: The NRA is consistent with topsy-turvy times. Formerly the employee who watched the clock too closely was in danger of losing his job. Now if he accidentally works overtime he is liable to be fired.

Reader's Digest: Things are improving —people are taking their bills out of the envelopes.

San Francisco Chronicle: If kinfolk sponge on you, that's unfair. If you are taxed to provide free board for a criminal, that's justice.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Matinees Thursday and Saturday

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM LOIS VICTOR
GAXTON MORAN MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
assisted by his Vocal Ensemble
Sunday, Dec. 10, at 3:15
Seats Reserved, 2.50, .75, 1.00 (no tax)

PLYMOUTH Theatre
Beg. Next Mon.—Mats. Thurs.-Sat.
Leo Peters and Leslie J. Spiller present
The Sensational Stage Hit
"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
With the Original N. Y. Cast
LLOYD NOLAN—FRANCESCA BRUNING
SEATS NOW—Eves. 50c to $2—Thur. Mat. 50c to $1. Sat. Mat. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax.

Amusements

PITTSBURGH

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
Alice in Wonderland
and
Romeo and Juliet
Hedda Gabler
NIXON THEATRE
December 4-9

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30 | **Pension Fund CONCERT** | WAGNER PROGRAM
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2. No Tax
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

FRI. EVE. DEC. 8 at 8:15
SAT. MAT. DEC. 9 at 2:30
Branson DE COU
AND HIS DREAM PICTURES
WEST INDIES and BERMUDA
Tickets 55c, 80c, $1.10, Tax Included

SUN. AFT. DEC. 10 AT 3:30
Rachmaninoff

THUR. EVE. DEC. 14 at 8:15
THE MOVIE **RUSSIA** AS IT IS
By and with JULIEN BRYAN—Tickets 55c, 80c, $1.10, Inc. Tax

Handl AND **Haydn**
SOCIETY
THOMPSON STONE CONDUCTOR
In Greatest Festival of Christmas Music to Be Heard in Boston
SUN., DEC. 17 at 3:30—HANDEL'S MESSIAH with SOLOISTS
TICKETS NOW AT SYMPHONY HALL—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50
THURS. EVE. DEC. 21—PROGRAM of CHRISTMAS CAROLS
TICKETS NOW AT SYMPHONY HALL—50c, 75c, $1.00

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Treating Civil Works Civilly

DENUNCIATION of the Civil Works Administration program by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith may serve at least to emphasize what a far-reaching overturn has taken place in a year in American conceptions of how to deal with unemployment relief.

Almost to the end of the Hoover Administration the rule was no direct federal relief but a reliance on the states and local communities to handle their own problems. Under the Roosevelt Administration the tendency seems to be to go to the opposite extreme—to undertake a huge and widely extended program the ramifications of which may not be entirely apparent to the originators.

Dispassionate observers will see in the current public works and civil works projects some accomplishments and great potentialities for good, but at the same time are concerned lest the federal relief program become too big to be administered effectively from Washington or to be supported from the Federal Treasury. Any long-distance management risks waste, favoritism and ineffectiveness. Unless these are successfully guarded against, relief will become a top-heavy and overextended system that will fall by its own weight or the weight of public opinion and so will leave the needy to suffer.

The Administration concedes that its stupendous program of public works projected last summer and fall has been slower in getting under way than was anticipated. Some delays are always inherent in getting any large public works program started. Time is required for selection and approval of projects, preparing of specifications, receiving of bids, letting of contracts, assembling of personnel and materials, and so forth. Delays have been greater because approvals must be obtained from various local authorities for federal projects in the several states. Moreover, there was an unfortunate letdown in the drive to launch these works during a few months last summer when many believed recovery was on the way without them.

The backers of public works may have been oversanguine about the speed with which red tape could be cut, but it is still too early to hawk the cry of "failure" and "breakdown" raised by Mr. Smith. If the public works program can be put into operation during or by the end of the winter, it will provide the best of all reliefs—employment. If anyone can point out specific ways in which the work can be hastened, by all means let us have them.

While the Federal Government struggles with the public works program and continues to help the states with funds for home relief, it recognizes the necessity of getting some substantial amount of work under way at once and of transferring as many as possible from relief rolls to pay rolls. Hence the establishment of the Civil Works Administration, headed by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. Again, the objective is highly desirable. The difficulty—which is not to be minimized—is to get people actually at work soon enough.

The addition of another set of letters to the initial identifications of new governmental organizations offers a temptation to political satire which appeals to Governor "Al." His mixing of breakfast fruits with alphabet soup, anagrams and "absent-minded professors" is unquestionably amusing, but it is hardly an analysis. It smacks more of platform tactics than of judicial fairness. Mr. Smith suggested as long ago as the Jackson Day dinner of January, 1932, that the solution of the unemployment problem is akin to a war on depression. And wartime military organization, as any top sergeant can affirm, offers ample precedent for any desired mobilization of the alphabet, whether by adjutants, professors, or publicity men.

The former Governor's address on that occasion condemned as indefensible the Republican Administration's leaving of relief to local and private charities. The present Administration program under the Recovery Act does not go so far as his proposal for a huge public works bond issue; but it does undertake a vast transfer from local to federal responsibility for emergency relief. In this process criticism will be useful both to spur activity and to keep it within bounds. But such criticism, from whatever source, will do more good when it is specific and sympathetic than when it is carping and caustic.

Books—More Books

OPENING by the King of the spacious new premises in London of the National Central Library—made possible by a gift of £50,000 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees—will attract even more international attention to the library and its work than they have hitherto received. The library exists for the purpose of insuring that every reader in the United Kingdom, no matter how poor he may be, nor how far he may dwell from the organized book resources of great cities, shall be able to obtain any book that he needs. The reader inquires at his local library, and, if the book required is not in stock, application is made to the National Central Library, which acts as a national and international clearing house for books. Similar clearing-house systems are in operation in Germany and the United States, but the National Central is believed to be the only institution in the world whose sole function is that of a clearing house which also possesses books of its own.

Besides being able to draw on the resources of English and foreign libraries to the extent of no less than 5,000,000 volumes, the National Central Library has 100,000 books of its own on its shelves. Compared with the wealth of the world's great libraries, this, of course, is a very small number indeed. But it is possible to foresee a time when it will take its place among the famous book collections of the world. Its ambitions and potentialities are seen in the fact that its buildings offer accommodation for a million volumes.

Compared with the great British libraries, however, the National Central Library is at a disadvantage. The Bodleian, the British Museum, and the Cambridge University Library, for example, under the Copyright Act, may obtain gratis a copy of any new book that they desire, but the National Central has to purchase its acquisitions. Its income is tiny, and the cost of its purchases is steadily rising, having mounted from 14s. 9d. a book in 1928-29 to 19s. 1d. in 1932-33. In view of its enormous value to students, the suggestion might well be considered whether the National Central should not be admitted to the privileges of the Copyright Act.

Justice for Teachers

AMONG the worst sufferers from the depression are the public school teachers of America. Their plight, as is evidenced by a report from the Federal Office of Education, has been much more pitiful than most persons realize. Many have not been paid for months. Hundreds are on the verge of starvation. They have worked in many instances under an almost intolerable strain. And yet the rank and file of teachers have stuck to their posts with a courage and loyalty nothing short of marvelous.

In many public schools teachers have been made the victims of rank injustice. Their long-suffering devotion has been imposed upon. Assuming that professional ethics would debar them from betraying their trust and leaving their charges in the lurch, authorities have let them go unpaid. When cities have gone broke—in not a few cases because of political corruption—the teachers have been put last in the groups of city employees to be paid. Policemen, firemen, public works employees, etc., etc., and then—if there is anything left in the treasury—the teachers.

Now why should teachers thus be put last on the public pay roll? Is the service they are rendering to society of negligible value and of less importance than that given by manual laborers? Merely to ask the question is to answer it with a ringing negative.

The public that consents to a continuance of such wrong against school-teachers is at the same time injuring the children by lowering the quality of teaching and inspiration they receive; for how can teachers in want of the necessaries of life, distraught with anxiety, and denied means of cultural and mental enrichment because of straitened finances—how can such teachers give of their best to the pupils committed to their charge? Teachers should not expect to be entirely immune from the vicissitudes of others, but if parents want teachers to bring out the best in the children, they must see to it that teachers have equal opportunity with the rest of the community to enjoy such things as will bring out the best in them.

There is this further consideration. While most teachers have borne up wonderfully, we cannot expect them to do so indefinitely. When teachers become embittered by social injustice heaped upon them, how can we expect them to kindle fires of patriotism in the breasts of their pupils? A society, moreover, that fails to appreciate its teachers, will quench with bad example whatever lessons of burning loyalty to the flag may have been taught in the classroom.

Justice for the public school teachers! Let this cry resound through the land until it brings results.

Norsemen in Minnesota?

ONCE more the breeze of controversy fills the sails of the Norse dragon ships, and wraiths of the high-prowed galleys creep across the Hudson Bay from Greenland, crawl up the Nelson River and land their hardy explorers in the heart of the continent, as it is claimed they did 130 years before Columbus landed on its outer edge.

The theory of such a party appeared as early as 1898 when a farmer in Minnesota discovered a flat stone embedded under a tree on his farm. The stone was inscribed with strange markings. Later examination showed the markings to be runic characters. Translation of the characters uncovered the story of a party of Goths and Norwegians who were traveling westward from Vinland.

Over the stone and its inscription, controversy has raged ever since. Skeptics have shouted "Hoax!" and "Forgery!" Nordic proponents have retaliated with a barrage of statements, affidavits and corroborative evidence. Public opinion wavered between the two, the romantic ones thrilling to the picture that the more skeptical—or practical—refused to accept. Later discovery of four battle-axes and a spearhead of Scandinavian workmanship in the same general locality added fuel to the argument. But despite rune stone and battle-axes the controversy lagged.

Now, it seems, the discussion is to be reanimated. Within a week come two reports. One is the discovery of copper mine workings in Michigan, antedating the arrival of the earliest settler and said to show unmistakable proof of working by others than native Indians. More important, however, is the discovery near the shores of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba of another Norse rune stone. The date of the stone is reported to be 1362, which, if verified, is the same as that given on the Minnesota stone.

Regardless of the authenticity of the claims which, no doubt, will be under discussion for some time to come, the Norse legend will be current again. Did these followers of Eric the Red plunge through the dangers of an unexplored wilderness to carve their runic characters on stones of the territory that was later to be settled by their fellow countrymen? Were they precursors of Coronado, De Soto and La Salle? To those who like to see history enriched with new wealth of romantic legend the theory at least will carry an unmistakable sense of poetic propriety.

An Erudite "Ghost-Writer"

ALTHOUGH it has long been held unethical for one schoolboy to write another's composition, it is tacitly accepted that in mature years similar conduct is permissible and no questions asked. Thus may be explained the otherwise surprising literary ability of miscellaneous celebrities who appear in print as authors.

If little Samuel Johnson, for distinguished example, had been caught writing little John Kennedy's composition, teacher would probably have birched both. But we have it on the authority of the Johnsonian scholar, Dr. R. W. Chapman, that older Samuel occasionally wrote sermons for clergymen; and it is news in a 1933 newspaper that such a sermon has been acquired by an American collector and is to be presented to the Yale University Library. Dr. Chapman, as reported from London, "believes the sermon written for John Kennedy, rector of Bradley."

Those who immediately consult the index of their Boswell will find that in 1762 his illustrious friend did write "in a strain of very courtly elegance" a dedication to the King for Dr. Kennedy's "A Complete System of Astronomical Chronology, unfolding the Scriptures." Boswell says also that the concluding paragraph "is undoubtedly of his composition," so he may also have helped with an occasional sermon.

In this case the recovered manuscript is not in Johnson's handwriting, but the corrections that put it in final shape for delivery were, by expert opinion, indubitably made and written in by him. One may readily believe that he would have taken great satisfaction in thus editing a sermon (or anything else), though less in hearing it. Boswell records that he did write for the Rev. Dr. William Dodd the sermon entitled "The Convict's Address to His Unhappy Brethren."

The present addition to Johnsoniana wears a wrapper with the inscription, "MS of sermon by Dr. Johnson found in library at Bradley by R. Gifford and given to him by Hugo Meynell, Esq." One is somewhat perplexed to reconstruct the discovery. Was Mr. Gifford poking about in Mr. Meynell's library, and did he exclaim "Here's a sermon by Johnson!" To which Mr. Meynell responded, "Is that so? Well, you may have it."? And now Mr. Gabriel Wells, the collector, has acquired it from a descendant of Mr. Gifford.

The Casual Day

The fame of Boston motorists has reached New York, via a letter by Norman Hapgood to the Herald-Tribune. Mr. Hapgood complains of the failure of New York police to check reckless driving of automobiles across traffic lights and remarks, "I am in Boston once every week and have not seen one instance of such lawlessness." We are in Boston much oftener and have yet to see a motorist violate the red light at an intersection. Even drivers of cars with New York registrations obey the traffic signals in Boston. Is this a score for the social effect of environment? We're not suggesting, of course; we're just asking.

Dear Casual Day,
I write to say
I can't see how
You get this way!

I may be wrong,
(You get the money)
But I thought you was paid
For being funny.

—J. C.

Dear Correspondent
'F you ask me,
Some should get paid
For not trying to be.

Suggestions by President Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, of New York, call for a removal of the speculative impulse from savings units. Which suggestion already has been adopted by some heads of household saving units who put everything but the change in the baby's bank into the last speculative orgy.

President Roosevelt introduced a magician to a gathering at Warm Springs, Ga., the other day, omitting comment, however, on some current belief that a President himself should be one.

And while we are on the subject of Presidents we may as well admit that when prosperity visits us we congratulate ourselves on our business ability, foresight, and our numerous other merits to which we credit our success; but that when it doesn't we vote another ticket.

One of our gentle readers asks, "Why are columnists like doors?" And doesn't wait for the answer. "Because they are made to be slammed," says she.

We know some children who think doors are made to be slammed. But it is some comfort to think it will be a few years before they begin slamming columnists.

About that question of vertical drinking Governor Ritchie of Maryland says: "I see no practical difference between taking a drink sitting down and taking one standing up." More of such frankness would have been appreciated by sincere people before repeal. Then the plea was to get rid of prohibition so as to make way for more effective control. Now the public is being implored to beware of control for fear of inviting abuses similar to those which were allowed to develop under prohibition.

And some advocates of wet temperance would go so far as to ask that men be allowed to exercise only their own self-control while indulging in the possibility of losing it.

What of Repeal?

By L. C. JAUNCEY

THE impossible has happened. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been repealed! Two or three years ago even wet leaders thought such action virtually impossible. Drys frequently asserted that the Eighteenth Amendment would never be erased from the Constitution. As late as May last year Governor Sterling of Texas predicted that prohibition would never be abolished. Yet now the required thirty-six states have ratified an outright repeal amendment.

In some ways repeal was inescapable. During the last ten years a world-wide trend against prohibition has existed. Canada, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Russia have all experienced the surrender of dry territory. It was most unlikely that the United States could withstand the world-wide wet onslaught. The continuance of the depression provided fertile ground for the extension of wet gains to the United States.

Certain facts of repeal need emphasis. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has not repealed the liquor problem. That problem is still with us and its solution has yet to be found. Liquor is a menace to society no matter what its legal status may be.

Defeat of the Eighteenth Amendment has stunned opponents of the liquor traffic throughout the world. Temperance advocates had everywhere come to regard the Eighteenth Amendment as the advance guard in the international battle against liquor, and defeat in the United States affects the entire world-wide attack on alcoholic beverages. Drys in the United States must demonstrate that losing a particular contest does not mean that the liquor traffic has gained a lasting victory over its opponents.

The immediate effect of repeal will probably be an increase in the consumption of hard liquor in the United States, but, after the first flush of the "new freedom" has subsided, the world-wide trend toward decreased consumption of beverage alcohol that has existed since the war will make itself felt in the United States as well as in other nations. Today the world consumption of alcoholic beverages approximates 60 per cent of that of 1913. This downward trend was apparent before the depression, but has been enhanced since 1929. Today wine growers in France are beginning to advance grape juice as well as wine in their campaign for furthering the French grape industry.

Repeal is likely to provide surprises. Frequently when men strive for one thing they get another. Few people thought fourteen years ago that the oncoming generation would vote for the return of liquor or that considerable numbers of women would turn against prohibition. Yet both these unlooked-for results actually occurred. Likewise repeal will doubtless bring some results that have not been foreseen. It is not unlikely that some of these will aid the extension of total abstinence.

From now on the emphasis will turn from repeal to control. Already President Roosevelt has moved to establish some federal restraints on the distribution of hard liquors. Various states are also grappling with control. It may happen that one of the forty-eight states will develop a successful answer to the problem of liquor control. Montana has set up machinery that combines useful features of both the Canadian and the Swedish systems. The difficulty of the various control systems is their complication. The answer to the liquor problem, as in other questions, will finally be found to be simple and forthright.

It may happen that a state will decide in the near future to adopt government ownership of the liquor industry from production to distribution, thus eliminating private profit from the industry. No American state has ever tried that system in its entirety.

If success comes to one state in its quest for a solution of the liquor problem, it is likely that the system will be extended to the nation. The final solution of the liquor evil will involve national action. Perhaps after years of attempts at control the people of the United States will come to the conclusion that a bone-dry law, supported by education, is the answer to the liquor problem. Under the Eighteenth Amendment there was very little education against liquor in the community, although Colonel Woodcock tried in vain to get Congress to appropriate funds for that purpose. A national law against liquor advertising would greatly help to curb the appetite for strong drink.

Most people in the United States look askance at the liquor traffic, but do not know what to do about it. The starting point of the next attack should be directed against the salesmanship of the liquor traffic. Two factors work toward the sale of liquor—appetite and profit. Private profit should be eliminated from the liquor industry. It is essential that any government action should be to promote temperance rather than for revenue.

In order to lessen the appetite for alcoholic beverages, marshaling facts alone is not enough. There have been many facts on the effects of alcohol on the individual and on the community for many years past. The need of the hour is the presentation of facts to the public in a palatable form. Drys need to study the technique of appeal.

The individual who opposes the liquor traffic has the perfect right to point out from time to time the difficulties of legal liquor. Wets ceaselessly attacked prohibition during its existence. In fact, wets have given drys an excellent example of perseverance. In season and out they mercilessly attacked prohibition.

Already events have provided adequate material for drys to change from defense to offense. Beer has not solved unemployment troubles and has fallen short of budgetary predictions, for it produced less than half of the estimated $150,000,000 in the first six months of beer excitement. It is unlikely that with repeal and cold weather beer will reach the amount estimated for this first year. It will be remembered that optimistic wets maintained that beer would balance the federal budget and solve unemployment. Then again, legal beer has not diminished the thirst for stronger drinks, as the increase in repeal sentiment after beer showed. Beer did not satisfy. Even the saloon under the guise of "tavern" has reappeared. Consequently, drys have plenty of data at their disposal. Wets did not put aside their campaign, pending economic recovery. Why should drys?

An analysis of the wet attack against prohibition should provide a useful survey in the art of propaganda, for the methods used against prohibition might easily be used against any other reform. In some ways the psychology of the last two years of prohibition was similar to mental attitude during epidemics. The feeling against prohibition was distinctly hysterical.

The fight against liquor is not over. If liquor was bad fourteen years ago, it is even more so today, for the mechanization of industry has progressed greatly since 1920. More automobiles are on the road. Liquor is just as much an enemy of health and clear thinking today as formerly. Strong drink is still a disintegrating force in leisure. It is not without significance that with the increase in repeal sentiment, public conscience against gambling has dimmed.

Drys should not sulk. They should be up and doing. Let us be on the alert! We have not enlisted for one battle alone, but until ultimate victory establishes a sober world. The past fourteen years have shown many weaknesses in the dry armor. Before prohibition drys tended to overemphasize their promises of prohibition. Now the shoe is on the other foot. Wets in their exuberance have committed the same mistake in their promises of the wonders that beer and liquor would work and so have given drys ample material for counterattack.

Congratulations on Monitor's Anniversary

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of a splendid daily newspaper!

I feel you are equally to be congratulated on the notable anniversary editions you are publishing, especially those in colored rotogravure.

The Monitor has made journalistic history.

FRANK E. GANNETT,
Rochester, N. Y. President, Gannett Newspapers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Progress edition of the Monitor is a credit to the Publishing Society. While I have seen only the first two issues, I have found sufficient interest in them alone to pay the subscription for a whole year.

JOHN E. GRATKE,
New York City, Managing Director, Broadway Assn.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor, we are happy to add our "mite" of congratulation to the success of clean journalism as exemplified by the Monitor ever since its founding.

We congratulate The Christian Science Monitor upon its very fine record. "May its tribe increase"—more influential newspapers in the United States using their influence to promote clean journalism in the interests of a better world.

JAMES TOPPIN,
Toledo, Ohio. Publisher, the Sun (Toledo, Ohio).

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has just come to my desk the copy of The Christian Science Monitor of November 20, containing the Anniversary Progress Section.

It presents such a very impressive description of the development of one of the great institutions of Boston that I take the liberty of writing to express the congratulations and cordial good wishes of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on your twenty-fifth anniversary.

Boston. ELIOT WADSWORTH, President.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations to you and your force upon the anniversary—also the production of the beautiful issue of your paper.

Seldom have we been more thrilled by a product of the printing press—the colored section rivals anything we have ever looked at, even in the most exclusive magazines.

FRANK E. MILLER,
Excelsior Springs, Mo. Publisher, The Daily Standard.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In acknowledging receipt of the special issues of The Christian Science Monitor during "Progress Week," may I say that I have been thoroughly entertained by the interesting material furnished by the editors covering a period of extraordinary progress, and of general interest not only to its accustomed readers but to the world at large. It has been a privilege to read the paper at this particular time.

MABEL V. CARPENTER.
New Haven, Conn.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Monitor brings to my mind a conversation I had some ten years ago with an employee of the Tanners Products Company, Philadelphia. It shows the far-reaching effect of this wonderful newspaper.

The Tanners Products Company had a man (Clinedinst by name) traveling in China and Japan purchasing raw materials. The company was anxious to notify him that a suit had been brought against them by the United States Government so that he would be guided in his purchases. They were unable to locate him for many weeks. When they did get in touch with him he said that he had picked up a Christian Science Monitor in the office of a British consulate somewhere in the interior of Indo-China and read an account of the suit, and had been guided accordingly.

C. B. FALKENSTEIN.
East Falls Church, Va.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many more happy returns of this day to the Monitor.

New York City. PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the first copy of The Christian Science Monitor appeared, I was a sophomore in an eastern college, and the Monitor transformed my college experience. Sailing for Europe the day after commencement, I missed a few copies, for we traveled in many lands; but from the date of the Monitor's inception until today those were the only numbers I have failed to read, and to read thoroughly. In western mining camps, miles from any railroad, the Monitor continued to be "guide, philosopher and friend." On my second trip abroad I missed not a single copy.

Even trips to the publishing house over a period of years have never brought the international significance of the Monitor quite so clearly to me as these "progress editions" of the paper are doing. The love, the skill and the inspiration which enter into the preparation of its pages were never fully realized until now, and I do express to you all my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

Moline, Ill. (MRS.) MARION C. JONES.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to congratulate the editors and all people of The Christian Science Publishing Society for the excellent manner of handling this special series. It is a masterpiece of clean journalism and stands as a monument to the progress of a newspaper which has done much to educate the people of the world and give them clean, wholesome and interesting news and feature articles.

We all rejoice in this anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor, and we know that divine Mind will always guide and direct the editorial writers in all their endeavors.

H. A. STACKPOLE.
Chicago.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor Polish Daily takes this opportunity in extending to you its tender felicitations upon your twenty-five year anniversary of splendid work in carrying to all corners of the world the clean, wholesome, uplifting news to those who wish to avail themselves of it.

We try to emulate The Christian Science Monitor in a good many ways in our publication, the Monitor Polish Daily, and we trust that the meager service that we have been called upon to render in the Polish field were merited by our honest endeavor to carry the metaphysical articles in the Polish language that are published monthly.

We hope that the future portends a greater service to a greater number of mankind than you have served in the past.

W. J. NOWAK, President.
Cleveland, Ohio.